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— PARIS: Friday, misty early,fair, later. ONDON: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 14-. EL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, partly (57-75). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy.

...L WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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54 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1979 Established 1887

...ia Accepts $15 Million From UN, ...icates More Aid Requests Planned

...Mathews
...pt. 27 (WP) — After ...f refusing anything ...international hand- ...agreed to accept an ...ion from the United ...s looking for addi- ...e.

...ists on its full share ... allocation formula, ...say, it could be the ...nt of the UN Devel- ...am and become a ...of international aid

...talking to the Japa- ...iving long-term, low- ...of a sort it rejected ...ortraying itself as a benefactor of other developing countries less self reliant than itself.

"This has been a very fast evolution in the past six to nine months, from a donor attitude to a recipient attitude," said Nessim Shallon, the first resident representative for the Development Program in China.

Food Assistance

UN officials say talks may be held soon on some financial or technical assistance for China's planned national census and that a first shipment of food worth about $500,000, supplied by the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, will soon arrive to help feed 250,000 refugees from Vietnam in southern China.

Diplomats point out that this is very different from accepting food for China's own population, which Peking has been unwilling to do even in cases of natural disasters such as the 1976 earthquake.

The Chinese occasionally have shown some sensitivity to the suggestion they have abandoned their self-reliance policy forged when Moscow shut off aid 20 years ago. They insist they are only getting their share from UN programs they have contributed to over the years.

China's initial draw of $15 million from the UN Development Program is more than the $6 million it has contributed to the same fund during the last seven years, and most of that money was spent inside China for programs in which Peking invited Third World technicians to study Chinese methods in truck maintenance, acupuncture and other skills.

"We still insist on self-reliance in our economy as much as possible in order to avoid spending great amounts of hard currency abroad, but if aid is being offered like this with no conditions, then it is silly for us not to accept it," one Chinese official said.

The program's field office here was officially opened on Sept. 4, Bradford Morse, administrator for the Development Program, described the arrangement as a "two-way process" to which both China and United Nations will contribute.

"I am sure that this first program will lead to a larger program in the future," Mr. Morse said. Mr. Shallon noted, however, that "China indicated that they were not interested in the full share of program funds although they would like to know what their share would otherwise be."

Mr. Shallon listed several modest projects that would be funded in the first year, including work on pasture development in northern China where a lack of forage crops cuts down on the number of grazing animals.

Funds Freed

UN money and experts would assist in improving Chinese analysis of the weather data collected from a vast network of observation stations. Other projects will seek improvements in language training methods in China and in the data processing services of the Peking city government.

The Development Program usually dispenses funds on a five-year cycle — the current one ends in 1982 — but political disruption in Iran and Cambodia and other unexpected events forced the delay or cancellation of some projects and freed the $15 million in funds for China.

Mr. Shallon said this is only a small fraction of the $750 million a year the program takes in voluntary contributions from UN members. He said the new UN involvement here "indicated that the Chinese leadership is not satisfied with the development that they have had, and felt they could accelerate it" through UN help.

He said the agency had not yet been able to calculate what China's total entitlement under the program would be, but noted that the formula was mostly based on population and per capita income. "The Chinese would certainly be among the two or three greatest recipients, if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International

Dealers are busy on telephones during hectic midday dollar trading on the Frankfurt foreign currency exchange Thursday.

Gold Reaches Record High; Dollar Drops

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 27 — The price of gold shot above $395 an ounce during hectic trading in Europe today, setting new records for the metal.

In New York, gold briefly touched the magic $400 an ounce level before dropping to close at $399 an ounce today.

Meanwhile, under pressure of Arab dollar selling and continued concern over U.S. inflation, the dollar slumped to its lowest rate this year against several European currencies.

Traders in London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and elsewhere reported rumors that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will in future demand part-payment in British pounds instead of dollars — an historic change because world oil supplies are traditionally traded in dollars.

OPEC Denial

In Vienna, OPEC officials said today that the finance ministers discussed the international monetary system but did not elaborate on which monetary issues were reviewed. He denied that the value of the dollar was on the agenda.

Gold has set one record after another in the past two weeks under pressure of reported buying by Middle Eastern countries and demand from professional traders.

Gold, which closed at $377 yesterday in London, opened at $383.25 today, moved to $386.25 at the mid-morning fix and hit $395.50 at the close.

In Zurich, gold closed at $395.50 an ounce, up from $376.50 yesterday.

European dealers said professional investors and speculators around the world were getting out of inflation-hit currencies like the dollar and buying gold, platinum, silver and copper as better bets.

At the end of a day which saw the price of gold increase nearly $20 an ounce, a market expert at bullion dealers Sharps, Pixley and Co., said: "We are almost at $400 an ounce — an unbelievable price only two months ago. . . The professionals are really worried about currencies and the prospect of yet higher oil prices and so everybody wants gold."

Barron's, a U.S. business newspaper, forecast that gold will go to $426 an ounce.

Selling of dollars is going on everywhere. A London dealer said: "There practically are no bids, everyone is a seller — even the banks."

He said the abrupt decline of the dollar in Europe today started in New York late yesterday when the New York Federal Reserve showed reluctance to buy all the dollars offered to it.

Some dealers were talking of another dollar crisis similar to the one last October that forced President Carter to take drastiic action, sharply raising interest rates and setting up in conjunction with Japan and West Germany a $30-billion rescue fund for the dollar.

Gold and West German and Swiss money appeared to be the main refuges for dollar sellers. Dealers said that among heavy sellers of dollars were big corporations which have lost confidence in the dollar's stability.

The dollar recovered somewhat as the day wore on, but at one stage it was marked down in Frankfurt to 1.7438 DM, its lowest official price since last Oct. 31. The dollar was then pegged at 1.7367 DM, when Mr. Carter brought in his rescue plan that temporarily stabilized the currency.

These were the European late rates for the dollar compared with yesterday:

Frankfurt: 1.7456 DM, down from 1.7685

Zurich: 1.5553 Swiss francs, down from 1.5827

Paris: 4.10 French francs, down from 4.1430

Amsterdam: 1.9345 Dutch guilders, down from 1.9585

Milan: 803.45 Italian lire, down from 809.35

One British pound cost $2.2045, down from $2.1810, and a gain for sterling of 4.55 cents in two days.

The dollar closed in Tokyo at 222.75 Yen, down from 223.

After 15 Nations Approve Assistance Plan

...bodia Bars Aid to Guerrilla Areas

...ency Dispatches
...Sept. 27 — The ...cked government of ...rejected any interna- ...n for its starving citi- ...l include areas under Khmer Rouge guer-

...donor countries and ...onal aid organiza- ...ting at Bangkok, ap- ...million plan to help ...warring sides in the ...on.

...rongest statement so ...n Penh government ...nded that all aid to ...hanneled through its

...ime, it has agreed to ...id organizations to ...in Phnom Penh, a ...om the groups said

...at by the United Na- ...'s Fund and the In- ...mmittee of the Red Cambodian regime agreed to "some representation" of the two agencies in the capital to insure that relief supplies were distributed quickly and impartially.

In a new upsurge of fighting in Cambodia, Vietnamese guns pounded a guerrilla stronghold in Phnom Malai, a range of hills close to the Thai-Cambodian border, field reports said. Vietnamese forces were also sighted by Thai troops at the border town of Poipet.

In Washington, Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the latest U.S. intelligence reports show that Vietnam's military offensive in Cambodia, dormant during the rainy season, "has been resumed on a large scale and is growing in intensity." He said, "Almost 200,000 Vietnamese troops, according to our latest intelligence, are inside Kampuchea [Cambodia]. Their purpose is to consolidate Vietnam's hold on that country and destroy the 20,000 to 30,000 Khmer who are opposing them."

The Cambodian Foreign Ministry statement on international relief denounced any plan to give food and medical aid to both sides as a "scheme designed to legalize the dispatch of supplies to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnant troops in their opposition to the Kampuchean people."

Any aid going to people with the Khmer Rouge guerrillas "will be opposed by the Kampuchean people and will court lamentable failure," it said. Such plans, it added, were "illegal" and constituted intervention in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The statement was issued after Thai Air Marshal Sithi Sawetsila, who chaired the international aid meeting, announced agreement on a $31-million budget to aid some 200,000 Cambodians reportedly starving on both sides and 88,000 Thais whose lives have been disrupted by fighting in border areas.

He said $28 million would go for construction of 16 border warehouses and three more refugee camps.

Thailand, which last June expelled at gunpoint about 45,000 Cambodian refugees, gave implicit assurance yesterday that it would not do so again.

"It would appear that they have clearly taken a decision to let people in," a concerned international official said.

In a document, Thailand stated it would permit refugees who do not wish to return to Cambodia to remain in Thailand for "a short and specified period to allow third countries to process their requests and move them out."

'Panicking in a Crisis. . .'

Remarks 'Not Personal,' Carter Assures Kennedy

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday sent a hand-written note to Sen. Edward Kennedy assuring him that his statements Tuesday night about "leadership" and not "panicking in a crisis" had not been intended as a personal attack.

"I won't make a habit of this," the letter began, according to White House sources, and went on to say that he wanted the remarks that he made at the "town meeting" in Queens to be understood in context. Mr. Carter enclosed a full, verbatim transcript of the question-and-answer session, in which the president questioned the senator's effectiveness and leadership in Congress.

Despite this gesture by Mr. Carter, however, the rivalry between the two potential candidates for the Democratic nomination for president continued to intensify in a verbal duel yesterday between their chief spokesmen, with the sharpest attack on Sen. Kennedy to date from the Carter White House.

The code words that have emerged from the Carter campaign in recent days include "character" and the ability not to "panic in a crisis." The president has mentioned them publicly twice in the last five days and his wife struck the same themes in her campaigning in the South last week. Despite categorical denials from the White House, the remarks have been interpreted by many as veiled references to Sen. Kennedy's performance in the Chappaquiddick incident and have heated the public wrangling between the Carter and Kennedy camps.

Hunger for Leadership

For Sen. Kennedy, the key theme has been the nation's hunger for "leadership" from the presidential level on down in confronting inflation, energy and other difficult issues. This charge, which he has made in interviews and repeated again Tuesday night, drew a sharp reaction yesterday from the White House press secretary, Jody Powell.

"The accusation about lack of leadership is a bum rap," Mr. Powell said. "It's a false charge, an unfair charge, a direct attack against the president."

In reply, Tom Southwick, Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, said that the Massachusetts Democrat had merely been saying that the American people were "looking for leadership from the president on down," and that this was beyond argument.

"People can read that any way they want," Mr. Southwick said. "But I doubt that Jody or anyone else would really argue with it."

Character Assessment

Last Friday, Mr. Carter contended that the American people would select a president based on "your own character assessment, the reputation you have for being steady in an emergency."

He repeated the point again Tuesday night in answer to a town meeting question about Sen. Kennedy and the definition of leadership.

The president said that he would let the senator speak for himself and then went on: "We've had some crises where it required a steady hand, a careful and deliberative decision to be made. I don't think I panicked in a crisis."

It was these remarks that produced the headlines yesterday morning that in turn prompted Mr. Carter to send his note to Sen. Kennedy, officials said.

Speaking with reporters at the White House, Mr. Powell insisted that the president would continue to talk about character and the need to remain cool in a crisis "because these are some of the real strong points about this president."

He said that the president's refer-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Money Issue Reviewed at OPEC Talks

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today approved in principle an addition of $800 million to the OPEC special fund and "exchanged views regarding several issues on the international monetary system."

Following the one-day meeting a the organization's headquarters here, OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz did not elaborate on which monetary issues were reviewed.

In a briefing after the session, Mr. Ortiz denied that the weakness of the U.S. dollar or what OPEC countries have denounced as "imported inflation" from industrialized countries was on the agenda of the meeting.

The OPEC conference coincided with gold hitting a record high price in London and the dollar losing against European major currencies.

Experts had said that they believed the dollar and inflation would be prominent on the agenda of the closed-door meeting.

An OPEC spokesman earlier had said it would be a "normal, routine" meeting, which would also discuss financial cooperation among member countries. He added that the OPEC finance ministers have no immediate plans to switch the currency used to set petroleum prices.

But Mr. Ortiz and other delegates to the conference would not comment on anything related to recent developments in international money markets.

Carter Sets Up Advisory Panel on Cuba

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — President Carter has assembled a group of senior "wise men" to advise him on the steps that the United States should take in dealing with the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, White House officials said last night.

The bipartisan group, named earlier in the week, is headed by former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and includes other former government officials with experience in advising presidents on foreign policy and intelligence matters, the White House officials said.

The Clifford group began its task on Tuesday when it was briefed at CIA headquarters on the basis for President Carter's charge that the 2,500 Soviet troops in Cuba constitute a combat brigade. Soviet officials have denied that the troops are a combat unit, and accused the United States of spreading "falsehood" and "propaganda" about the troops.

Mr. Carter turned to the panel for advice as negotiations with the Russians over the troops issue appeared to be nearing an impasse. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko suggested that the dispute should be considered closed, after reportedly offering no concessions in private talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Carter, meanwhile, has established an informal deadline for resolution of the dispute by negotiations. He said in New York Tuesday night that he will report to the nation in about a week on the steps he will take to resolve the troops issue.

"There are two ways to change the status quo," Mr. Carter said. "One is by the action of the Soviet Union. If the Soviets fail to act, then the other way to change the status quo is by action on the part of the United States, and I want to report to the nation, probably within the next week after we get through with our negotiations with the Soviet Union, what action I will take . . ."

It was clear that by turning to a panel of outside, senior advisers, including Republicans, Mr. Carter hoped to build the basis for broad, bipartisan support for whatever he decides. White House officials spoke in terms of "developing a consensus" on the troops issue, which has already seriously jeopardized the chances for Senate approval this year of the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

"We're doing what presidents usually do in a situation like this," an official said. "You get in a group of wise men, give them a full briefing and ask their advice, and obviously hope to build some consensus for your position."

Mr. Clifford could not be reached for comment. The names of the other members of the group had yet to be disclosed.

White House officials said the Clifford group reviewed U.S. intelligence data on the Soviet troops as a first step in advising the president, and not as a check on the accuracy of the data.

While Soviet officials have denied that the troops are a combat unit, Mr. Carter in recent days has grown more adamant in insisting that they are. He said Tuesday: "The Soviets deny that it has combat status. But it is a combat unit located in a country, in this hemisphere, that is totally dependent on the Soviet Union."

Observers said Mr. Carter's assertion that "the status quo is not acceptable to us" could be seen as suggesting a U.S. willingness to accept something less than total withdrawal of the troops.



Associated Press

Dame Gracie Fields

...ri Villa

...e Gracie Fields Dies; ...lish Singer, Actress

...taly, Sept. 27 (AP) — ...er and actress Gracie ...died today at her villa ...aly announced.

...racie was hospitalized ...s this summer for bron- ...nonia and seemed to ...ted, her manager and ...o Aza, said in London. ...posed over breakfast to- ...forts by her husband, ...owici, to revive her with ...d, Mrs. Aza said.

...months ago, Britain's ...her Elizabeth made the singer-actress a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire at a ceremony in Buckingham Palace.

Dame Gracie was born on Jan. 9, 1898 in a room above a fish-and-chip shop at Rochdale, Lancashire County, in the north of England. Although she was one of Britain's highest-paid entertainers, she was noted for her simple tastes and her generosity.

She became a star when she appeared with her first husband, comedian Archie Pitt, in "Mr. Tower of London" at the London Alhambra. Some observers had predicted that her broad Lancashire accent would be her ruin on the stage, but she turned it into an asset that was to earn her millions of pounds. She was credited with teaching theatergoers to "speak Lancasheer."

Her decades in show business included 10 royal command performances and tours of the United States, Europe and South Africa. Her hit songs, such as "Sally" and "Walter, Walter, Lead Me to the Altar," brought her huge record sales, and she was believed to have sold more records in Britain in the mid-1920s than any other singer.

She made successful movies, beginning with "Sally In Our Alley"

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

...ath Sentences for Macias

...Equatorial Guinea, ...atters) — The prosecu- ...alled for 101 death sen- ...nst Francisco Macias ...e ousted president of ...Guinea, who is on trial ...cide.

...0 people attending the ...verted cinema cheered ...rosecutor asked for the ...ntences. Mr. Macias, ...pressionless before the ...rd, "I have not killed ...do not think that I have ...any offense. I regard all ...my sons."

Tokyo Confirms New Soviet Force On Isles in North

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP) — Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira today confirmed a U.S. intelligence report that the Soviet Union has stationed 2,000 new troops on Shikotan, one of four islands claimed by Japan 40 miles off its northeast coast.

Mr. Ohira told newsmen at a campaign appearance that there was a division-size force of 10,000 to 12,000 troops on the four islands and that Tokyo would take "appropriate action" — which observers took to mean a formal protest to Moscow.

Japan lodged earlier protests when the Russians placed troops or military facilities on the contested "northern territories" islands off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

Defense agency officials said that they learned from U.S. military sources of the new Soviet force on Shikotan. They said that it was the first time since 1960 that the Russians had put troops on Shikotan.

Rhodesians Hit Targets in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Government air and ground forces struck at suspected black guerrilla targets in Mozambique today in the first cross-border raid reported officially since the start of the London peace talks.

The military command said the attackers blasted targets 25 miles inside Mozambique northeast of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian border town of Umtali. It said the targets were occupied by guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Early this afternoon, the military command said the "self-defense operation" was still in progress. It withheld details, but Umtali residents confirmed heavy aerial activity.

It was the first announced attack into Mozambique since a four-day invasion aimed at Mozambican civilian and military targets ended Sept. 8, two days before the start of the London constitutional talks.

Mortars Fired at Base

On the eve of the talks, Zimbabwe Rhodesia's military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, said that he had been given full power by Mr. Muzorewa to order attacks into neighboring states "if the circumstances warranted it."

In Zimbabwe Rhodesia, about 60 pro-Mugabe guerrillas fired mortars and small arms at a base in the Chinamora tribal reserve some 15 miles outside Salisbury.

Witnesses said the insurgents wounded three men before escaping, having suffered four dead and several wounded. The base was occupied by 38 black counterinsurgency auxiliaries operating under the supervision of white regulars.

The latest fighting occurred as the London conference went into its 18th day, with Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government insisting that its armed forces structure remain intact as part of a majority-rule settlement and the Patriotic Front demanding that some units be disbanded.

Danish Coalition Resigns, Early Election Promised

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Denmark's two-party coalition government resigned today after failing to resolve an internal dispute over proposed budget cuts. Premier Anker Jorgensen said that new elections would be held as soon as possible.

The decision followed a two-hour meeting between the coalition partners, the Social Democratic and the Liberal parties. The cuts had to be made in the face of a worsening Danish economic situation.

The present situation was given added impetus by the 3 percent devaluation of the Danish kroner, announced Sept. 24.

Danish inflation is expected to reach 10 percent this year and the budget deficit expected to double to more than 6.5 billion kroner ($1.2 billion). The foreign debt, inflated by heavy government borrowing, in part to pay rising oil bills, was expected to reach record levels by the end of 1979.

Interest Rates

The Danish National Bank has raised interest rates twice during the last five months to help ease the strain on the currency.

The Social Democrats were under pressure from labor unions not to sacrifice welfare programs, or impose restraints on wage increases to save money.

The Liberals, on the other hand, called for a freeze on wages and prices and limitations on government spending.

The two parties were also unable to agree on an approach to proposed profit sharing legislation that would provide for employers to distribute a protion of company profits directly to employees.

Russia and China Compromise on Sites for Talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (WP) — The Soviet Union and China jointly agreed today to conduct their bilateral talks on improved relations alternately here and in Peking, a compromise on the site of the formal negotiations, which could start Monday.

At the same time, the two sides also agreed that the stalled Sino-Soviet border talks, held intermittently in Peking over the last nine years, also will alternate between the capitals.

The double compromise was announced this afternoon by Tass without further comment, but observers here took it to be a sign that both nations are interested in moving quickly to substantive matters in the complex rivalry that has grown up over the last 20 years.

Today's agreement was reached during a procedural meeting between the delegations, headed by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Yuping and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov.

Wants to Assert Influence in Arab World

New Iraqi Leader Prepares Ambitious Plans for Nation

By Edward Cody

BAGHDAD (WP) — It was an elegant National Day garden party that Saddam Hussein chose as the stage for his first appearance before foreign ambassadors as the new president of Iraq.

Tailored, polished and cool, he stood in a reception line and took the respects of foreign envoys, consecrating his rise from a drab Iraqi village through exile and violent Ba'ath party plotting to the acme of a rich nation emerging as a center of increasing power in the Arab world.

In the assessment of Iraqi and foreign observers here, Mr. Hussein now is determined to use that power and Iraq's building oil wealth (revenues estimated at $14 billion this year) to fortify the Arab camp opposed to peacemaking with Israel and establish Baghdad as its regional capital with influence across the Gulf and throughout the nonaligned nations.

Iraq has shown moderation and a new pragmatism in recent months in relations with fellow Arab and other foreign governments. But analysts here say, nevertheless, that Mr. Hussein's ambitions, if realized, could mean more pressure for even higher petroleum prices and added difficulties in broadening the Egypt-Israeli peace treaty into a comprehensive Middle East agreement.

Political Road Signs

In the political world of Iraqi politics, there is little public enunciation of what Mr. Hussein and his Revolutionary Command Council intend, or how they plan to go about it. But there are signs of where Mr. Hussein is heading.

Some are symbolic, like the presence beside Mr. Hussein in that July 17 garden reception line of Michel Aflaq, the Syrian co-founder of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party that spawned Mr. Hussein and has ruled Iraq since 1968.

To some veteran observers here, Mr. Aflaq's rare public appearance at Mr. Hussein's side amounted to a Ba'athist laying on of hands, an ideological annointment designed to show to the world that Mr. Hussein was the legitimate heir to the party line.

Other signs in Iraq are more explicit. One of the most telling — with the clear message that Mr. Hussein would brook no dissent in his new role — came last month with the arrest of more than 65 officials and political leaders and the shooting of 21 of them for treason. Several of those shot were Cabinet ministers who had mingled at the reception only three weeks earlier.

The official execution announcements said those arrested were involved in a plot to overthrow Mr. Hussein and had been aided by a "foreign power." Baghdad named no names but reports swiftly leaked out that Syria was suspected.

Traditional Enemy

The rival Ba'athist regime in Damascus has been a traditional enemy here. The two wings of the party are bitterly divided over tactics and split by personal grudges between Syrian and Iraqi leaders. Mr. Hussein is reported to harbor particular dislike for President Hafez Assad.

But for the last year, the two neighbors had buried their dispute and were working toward increased coordination of their governments and parties. Their drawing together had helped open the way for Baghdad's convocation of the Arab summit here a year ago that charted Arab strategy against the Camp David accords.

The reports that Syria was suspected of fostering a plot against Mr. Hussein have now frozen the efforts at reconciliation. The Syrian ambassador here has told his colleagues, however, that coordination talks are likely to resume within a few months, particularly if developments in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations generate enough shared outrage to eclipse the quarreling.

In any case, many foreign diplomats suspect that those arrested were not mounting a plot at all, with or without Syrian encouragement. In their reading, Mr. Hussein saw a group forming among his followers that was thinking of limiting his newly accumulated powers: president, Revolutionary Command Council leader, premier and army commander-in-chief.

Someone to Blame

"The assumption is that Saddam, faced with the rumor that some people were gathering to trim his sails, overreacted, somewhat violently because that's the kind of person he is," one of them said. "Then he looked around for someone to blame and pointed at the Syrians."

There is little doubt among those who study the 42-year-old Mr. Hussein that he is capable of such action to keep his hold on power.

He helped organize last year's crackdown on the Communist Party after it was discovered that Communists were trying to organize the Iraqi Army. The party lost its place in the government and 21 of its members went to the gallows.

Amnesty International, the London-based civil rights group, estimates that Iraq has executed an average of 100 political prisoners a year in the last five years.

"For the men ruling Iraq, it is either stay in power or face the coffin," said a European diplomat. "They know there is no escape to exile if they fall."

In that atmosphere, the general assumption among observers here is that Mr. Hussein has reinforced his grip on the controls, if only because his ruthless suppression of potential opponents has increased the climate of fear.

Shiite Majority

It is within his own ruling apparatus that Mr. Hussein must move most carefully, these sources say. Reports from abroad that Iraq's Shiite Moslem majority constitutes a danger to the Sunni leadership headed by Mr. Hussein are treated here as exaggerated.

Than Previous Presidents

Dayan: Carter Is Doing More for Israel

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who a month ago was expressing concern about trends of American policy, said here yesterday that President Carter and his administration had done more for Israel than any previous administration, even though Israel has often been subject to criticism from Washington.

In an interview, Mr. Dayan seemed eager to have it known that he does not share the low opinion of Mr. Carter reportedly held by many American Jews because of Carter policies affecting Israel.

Many American Jewish leaders have been upset by the administration's frequent criticism of Israel. But Mr. Dayan said that, while the two countries might have serious disagreements on some issues, the Carter administration had never tried to punish Israel by withholding aid or trampling out of the peace talks.

"What's important is not what they say but what they do," Mr. Dayan said of administration leaders. [illegible] he recalled the so-called "reassessment" of Middle East policy by the Ford administration in the spring of 1975, which resulted in a half-year halt in U.S. aid to Israel due to the influence of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's negotiating mission.

'Give a Figure'

Mr. Dayan said it was not up to him to judge whether Mr. Carter was a good president for the United States, but he indicated with some fervor that Carter has done more and gone further than any former president in order to bring peace between us and the Arabs, not only involving himself at Camp David, but also becoming a real partner, not only a mediator.

He said that neither the late President Lyndon Johnson nor former President Richard Nixon would have devoted "so much time" to the peace effort, which he saw as vital to Israel. "Carter is investing his own prestige and taking upon the United States many commitments in order to bring peace to the Middle East," he said. "We have great appreciation for the present administration. Carter and [Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance."

Even when the peace effort was "hard on them," he said, "they did not want to drop it. They put their teeth into it and want to make progress from one step to the other."

Last month, when Israeli-U.S. tensions seemed on the rise, Mr. Dayan said in Israel that he feared that the United States, under pressure from oil-producing Arab countries, was shifting its policies against Israel's interests. But yesterday he supported the Carter administration.

Memories Fade

He did say that Israel no longer enjoyed "the same general sympathy as before." He detected "a change for the worse," because Israel was no longer the underdog, and the public's memories of Hitler and concentration camps were fading.

He acknowledged that the Carter administration had frequently criticized Israel for its policies on settlements in occupied territories and for its refusal to go back to the former borders with Syria and Jordan. "They do criticize," he said, "but when it comes to practical measures to solve problems, they are very good. We have achieved first-class agreements, better than Israel ever had with the United States of America."

Mr. Dayan, who last week negotiated a new accord for having U.S. civilians take responsibility for peacekeeping measures in the Sinai, was particularly pleased by this latest show of U.S. determination to involve itself in the process once it was clear that a United Nations force was not possible.

"What you told us was, 'We are going to do it since there is no other way — it will be an American responsibility,' " Mr. Dayan commented. "If you had asked me three to four years ago if I could imagine the Americans sitting between Israel and Egypt, I'd say it was a very nice dream."

Mediation Bid

After the interview he went to a meeting with Mr. Vance to discuss the latest arrangements in Sinai. Mr. Vance left Harold Saunders, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to discuss with Ephraim Evron, Israel's ambassador to the United States, some new U.S. ideas for bringing about a permanent truce in Lebanon.

As to a controversy over the refusal of Israeli leaders to meet with black leaders who wanted to mediate between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Dayan said that his recommendation had been to "handle them as honorable guests, but in no way to enter into political negotiations with them, because we are not short of mediators now."

He went on: "I added that that would have been my recommendation even if it was a Jewish delegation. The last thing in the world we need now is an additional party coming in and trying to negotiate with the PLO, with whom we don't want to talk anyway."

In the interview, Mr. Dayan spoke with a distinct hoarseness, which he said was the result of a cancer operation in June that revived an old injury to his vocal cords. Asked about his health after the operation, he said: "Basically, it is very good. The doctors say that I got rid of the cancer. I still have a problem with my voice, but that, too, should clear up eventually."

Iranian Oil Chief Resists Pressure to Dismiss Him

TEHRAN, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — The future of Iran's controversial oil chief, Hassan Nazih, was uncertain today, as the religious press splashed a report that he had been fired under the pressure of Moslem workers.

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) strongly denied this, saying that Mr. Nazih, who turned up at his office as usual, had received the support of the industry's workers in the southern oil fields.

The daily Islamic Republic, mouthpiece of the ruling clergy, splashed the alleged news of Mr. Nazih's dismissal across its front page, while admitting in an inside story that the article was based on unconfirmed reports.

Mr. Nazih meanwhile told newsmen that he would never be sacked, and had no intention of resigning from the post to which he was appointed by Premier Mehdi Bazargan after the overthrow of the shah in February.

NIOC's chief spokesman said that workers in the Khuzistan oil fields asked Mr. Nazih yesterday for permission to down tools as a protest against the clergy's campaign to oust him. The spokesman said that Mr. Nazih ordered all the company's employees to report for work, and urged no demonstrations in his support.

In the southwestern city of Abadan, Islamic groups announced an anti-Nazih demonstration for tomorrow. Islamic workers at the Abadan refinery — the world's largest — and two clergymen entered the refinery on Monday and told the workers that those who objected to Mr. Nazih should put up posters expressing their opposition.

NIOC's Tehran headquarters claimed that Mr. Nazih, a prominent lawyer and human rights campaigner under the shah, had the support of all the company's employees.

The evening newspaper the Islamic Revolution said here tonight that a representative of the oil industry's Islamic associations had left for the holy city of Qom to discuss the Nazih affair with the unofficial religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The ayatollah's office in Qom said it had no information about Mr. Nazih's alleged dismissal.

Two British engineers were shot and killed when a crowd attacked the headquarters of the Islamic revolutionary guards in the former Kurdish capital of Mahabad, it was reported today.

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As a policeman watches, a street vendor in Dublin hawks posters of Pope John Paul II, who is to begin his visit Saturday.

Reaction in Ulster Feared

Ireland's Leaders Nervous Over Politics of Papal Visit

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WATERVILLE, Ireland (NYT) — With the arrival of Pope John Paul II this Saturday, this devoutly Roman Catholic country has worked itself into a frenzy over what an excited priest described as "the greatest Irish event since St. Patrick."

But for those involved in the politics of the republic — and that inevitably means the politics of Northern Ireland as well — the three-day visit of the pontiff has raised some difficult questions. They are pleased, like the average Irishman, that the pope's trip will be a vast religious spectacular, but they also know that every moment will be scrutinized for political content.

"Just imagine the reaction in the North," a Western diplomat attending a conference of European and American journalists in this southwestern coastal village said recently, "if the Belfast Telegraph carried a picture of some minister in the Dublin government kissing the pope's ring. Ian Paisley and his friends would explode. That's the kind of red meat they long for."

Premier Jack Lynch apparently understands the problem. He has heard the Rev. Paisley, the Protestant extremist leader in the North, accuse him of running a theocratic government. He has heard the old Protestant refrain, "Home rule is Rome rule." And he is determined, according to his associates, to provide no excuse for a renewed sectarian outburst.

A source familiar with the premier's thinking said, for example, that he had told members of his Cabinet that "an ordinarily courteous bow" would be sufficient in greeting the pontiff on his arrival in Dublin on Saturday — that there was no need, however devout the minister, for him to kiss the pontifical ring.

Mr. Lynch and other Irish officials who attended the conference took some pains to emphasize that the pope was coming here on a pastoral rather than a state visit, which is to say that he is coming as a clergyman rather than as the Vatican head of state. There will be no government reception for him, and the government's participation has been confined to security matters.

"We have made no attempt," said one minister, "either to absolve ourselves from the visit or to associate ourselves with it."

The pope's trip comes at a delicate time for Mr. Lynch. Horrified by the assassination of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, he has promised to cooperate more closely with Britain in hunting down the guerrillas of the predominantly Catholic Irish Republican Army provisionals. He went so far in a speech here as to assert that "we offer no threat to any fair demand of the Northern Protestant community and would be agreeable to appropriate guarantees of their position as a [future] minority in Ireland as a whole."

But at the same time, his electorate is 97 percent Catholic, and he must combat those within his own Fianna Fail Party who are grumbling that his commitment to Irish unification is lukewarm.

To many in the premier's entourage, it seems grossly unfair that anyone in Northern Ireland should feel threatened or outraged by the pope's visit. They note that President Carter, a Southern Baptist, will receive him in the White House, and that there was no hostility in the republic to the 1977 visit to Belfast of Queen Elizabeth II, the symbol of unity between Britain and Ulster.

Apprehension

"But we have to realize," said one of Mr. Lynch's advisers, "that this is an island where the pope is loved more than anywhere except Poland and where he is hated more than anywhere."

The government in Dublin hopes that the pope, especially in his speech Saturday in Drogheda, not far from the Ulster border, will appeal for an end to violence. But ministers claim that they have no advance word as to what he will say and that they have not tried to influence him. Others find that hard to believe.

Whatever the real situation, there is considerable apprehension about the pope's message.

The Provisionals have been saying that the pope will condemn all violence, Catholic and Protestant, but that he will also complain about alleged brutality in the British treatment of Catholic prisoners held in the maximum-security "H-blocks" of the Maze Prison in Belfast. Such a statement would probably be depicted by the Provisionals as evidence that the pope supports their goals if not their tactics.

Some observers believe, in fact, that only a direct and unequivocal condemnation of the Provisionals by name will silence them and their sympathizers on both sides of the border.

'Potential Disaster'

"We have on our hands a potential disaster," said an Irish diplomat who is sympathetic to Mr. Lynch's goals. "The pope has to be tough, or every crazy in Belfast will wink and say, 'You see, I told you he was with us.' "

Concern has also been expressed by some analysts that the visit will be used by the conservative Roman Catholic hierarchy to reassert its waning influence over the increasingly secular course of Irish domestic politics.

"The message that goes out from the million-strong mass in Phoenix Park," wrote Mary Holland in a recent issue of the leftist New Statesman, "is likely to be simple and unequivocal — Ireland holy and Roman, a Catholic state for a Catholic nation."

It remains barely possible that the pope will pay an unannounced visit to Northern Ireland, although he has said that he would not. Mr. Lynch said that he was very sorry that the pontiff had decided not to visit Ulster. From other sources, it was learned that he had originally planned to say an ecumenical Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, with attendance limited to those directly involved in "the troubles" — soldiers, policemen, widows, orphans and those maimed in the violence.

Carter Note To Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

ence Tuesday night to crises was not to Chappaquiddick, but to emergencies that had arisen during his presidency, such as when a U.S. helicopter was shot down over North Korea, the change of regime in Iran and the current controversy over the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

He went on to contend that, so far, Sen. Kennedy had not been able to find an issue to arouse public interest or clearly define a difference between his position and that of Mr. Carter.

"First, he began to talk about the economy, but that only lasted as long as it took one reporter to ask him what he would do about it," he said.

"Then, it was an argument over the budget deficit, and that lasted only until they figured it would not be well received by the public.

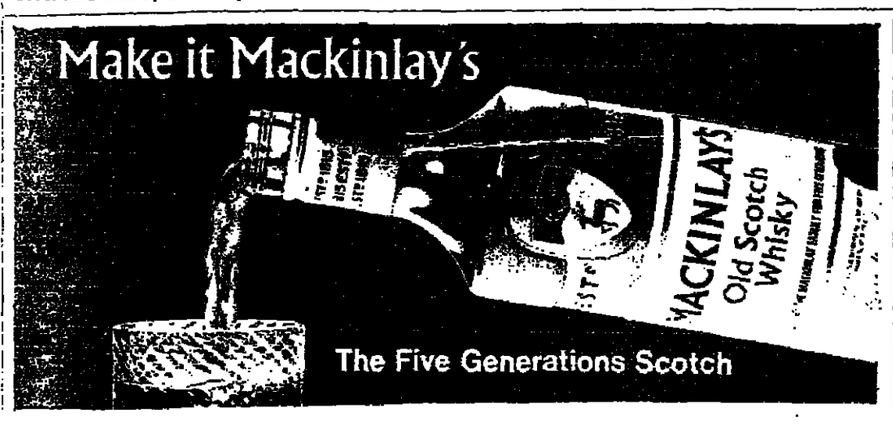
"Finally, the leadership question came up. It seems to me that when you have an incumbent Democratic president who is attempting to govern this country in very difficult times, to take on the tough issues, that he can hardly be faulted for leadership."

Greek Shipyard Sets Soviet Ship Arrivals

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The first Soviet ships to be repaired at the Syros Island shipyards under an accord reached this month will arrive Monday, the Athens daily Eleftheros Kosmos reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that the Soviet freighter Vola will be the first, followed by the freighter Petschoba between Oct. 20 to 23.

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'We Are An Embarrassment. . .'

Peking Sends 'Petitioners' Back to Home Provinces

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 27 — The Peking authorities have cleared the streets of thousands of vagrants and beggars who had camped out here for months, appealing for jobs and redress of grievances.

In recent days, the police have rounded up the tattered, homeless men and women who have been besieging government offices and loaded them on trains bound for their home provinces. About 1,500 derelicts, always referred to in the official press as "petitioners," remain at a city-run shelter near Yongdingmen railroad station. But an official there said yesterday that they would all be gone by the end of the week.

The vagrants are being hustled out of town with promises that their problems will be resolved once they return to their places of origin. The People's Daily, taking note of the petitioners for the first time, announced last week that 1,000 party cadres had been deputized to accompany them back to the provinces and investigate their cases.

"The majority of the petitioners are good people," the paper said, "and their problems should be solved in an appropriate, effective and down-to-earth manner."

National Day

Despite the promises of official assistance, some of the vagrants remain convinced that the authorities are more interested in removing their unsightly camps before China's Oct. 1 National Day than in investigating individual miscarriages of justice.

"We are an embarrassment and the authorities want us out of the way," a woman said.

"I got the runaround at home and the same runaround here," added the woman, who was dressed in heavily patched trousers and worn cloth shoes. "I am being forced, against my will, to go home, and I can't see that it will do me any good."

Another petitioner, 23-year-old Zhang Yuluo, said he had managed to elude the Peking police dragnet and did not intend to leave the city. "I can stay alive by begging and I know how to avoid the police," he added.

Mr. Zhang said his family had been ordered to leave Peking in the 1960s because his grandfather had been a landowner and a capitalist, then considered bad class elements. Such labels were theoretically removed early this year, but Mr. Zhang said, "So far, no one has listened to our case. We would all like to return to Peking legally and reclaim our property."

The People's Daily castigated indifferent and sometimes corrupt bureaucrats at lower levels for ignoring the petitioners' problems and leaving them no choice except to flock to Peking.

"Some leading cadres at the local level pay no attention to the people's suffering and refuse to admit that their original decisions in these cases were wrong," the newspaper commented. The fact that there are still so many uncorrected cases of injustice three years after the Gang of Four is a shameful reproach to our party's work.

The Chinese news agency said there were 6,000 petitioners camping at the height of the demonstration, although longtime residents insist the actual number was closer to 60,000. Some were cripples, others seemed mentally deranged, many appeared to be victims of political purges who were interested in having their reputations cleared and their jobs restored.

© Los Angeles Times

Gracie Fields Dead at 81

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1931, and in 1936 she was voted Most Popular British Screen Star.

She was divorced from Mr. Pitt in 1940 and two months married Monty Banks, otherwise known as Mario Bianchi, an Italian film director. The two of them flew thousands of miles during World War II to entertain Allied troops, and raised more than $2 million for charities.

After her second husband died in 1950, she married Boris Alperovici on Capri and became an Italian citizen in 1959. She had no children.

When she was 80, she crowned her career with a Royal Variety performance before Queen Mother Elizabeth in Rochdale at the Gracie Fields Theater, named in her honor.

Dame Gracie used to say that she lived her most beautiful moment as an actress one day in the Pacific.

"I was in Bougainville, in the Pacific, and I was singing for the troops. There was a storm outside and my voice was almost drowned out by the rain and the thunder.

"All of a sudden I noticed the chaplain on the stage asking me to stop singing. I stopped and everyone in the place became attentive.

"The chaplain announced that the war was over.

"I started singing the 'Pater Noster' and the soldiers sang with me in a chorus.

"I distinctly recall that the soldiers' voices swelled above the noise of the storm."

UN to Give Aid to Chi

(Continued from Page 1)

not the greatest, under that la," he said.

Seeks Dues Reduction

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27 — China, for the fir disclosing that its per-capita i is only $152 per year, has aske its annual dues to the Unite tions budget be cut by mor two-thirds.

The cut, approved by the G Assembly's Fifth Committee, reduce Peking's share of the year UN budget of $1.2 billi 1980 and 1981 from $6.6 mill $1.9 million. The change drop China from ninth-ra contributor to 12th.

When Peking in 1971 toc seat held by the nationalist g ment, the Taiwan governmer paying 4 percent of the wor ganization's budget, a figure on estimates of the mainland nomic capacity, as well as t the island of Taiwan.

The new Chinese represent volunteered to increase their c bution to 5.5 percent but unti year never supplied any statist the Fifth Committee, whic charged with oversight of the l et. The percentage will now 1.6 percent.

Ambassador Chen Chu of C said that China was actually developed country and that other member states had urged na to seek a reduction in paym According to the new figures plied by China, its $152 per-c income would rank 125th an the 152 members of the United tions.

© Los Angeles Times

Central Africa Defies France Libyan Embass

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT) — An position figure in the Central A can Republic, former Premier A Patasse, announced today at the byan Embassy here — where sought refuge last night — that had been granted political asy in Libya, and planned to go t and then return home.

Mr. Patasse's case added anot embarrassment for France after French-backed overthrow last y of Jean Bedel Bokassa as emp in Bangui. Mr. Bokassa flew seeking refuge, but was ultima flown to the Ivory Coast.

Yesterday French authorities vented Mr. Patasse from boardi plane for Africa. By the time decision was reversed today, Patasse had turned to the Liby and was demanding a written g antee from French authorities he was free to leave the country.

In Bangui, where the Fre forces who oversaw the coup w welcomed at first, students scuf with French troops at the air last night when they learned Mr. Patasse had been prever from leaving Paris. Correspond reported other signs of a shift public sentiment against France.

Central Africa's new Fren backed president, David Dac yesterday announced a new gov ment composed almost entirely officials of the former Bokassa gime. The Foreign Ministy wen Gen. Sylvestre Bangui, the amb sador to France who broke w Mr. Bokassa in May and set up opposition movement.

Coppolino to Be Freed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. (AP) — The Florida Parole Bo voted yesterday to release Dr. C Coppolino, 47, from prison on C 16, 12½ years after his conviction a sensational trial for the lethal jection murder of his first wife. Parole and Probation Commiss voted, 6 to 1, for the release of anesthesiologist.

Botha Hints Possible Shift on Ban On Interracial Marriage and Sex

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 27 (AP) — The laws prohibiting interracial sex and marriage — pillars of the apartheid policy — could be changed, Prime Minister Pieter Botha has suggested. In a startling turnabout, he became the first South African prime minister to question the laws.

Mr. Botha discussed both of the laws during a congress of the ruling National Party in Cape Town recently. His remarks were published here today. The prime minister skirted the issue of whether the laws should be repealed, saying only that his government was open to suggestions for improving the legislation and that, in his opinion, mixed marriages were undesirable.

He said, however, that no law should be regarded as a "holy cow" and said that he would not tolerate laws that insulted people.

Mr. Botha's remarks, although cautious, shocked even critics of the apartheid policies. "It is remarkable that Mr. Botha is even thinking about this," said Kowie Marais, spokesman on justice matters for the Liberal Progressive Federal Party.

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Higher Than Proceeds

ate Panel Breaks Bank Windfall Tax Revenues

By Art Pine

GTON, Sept. 27 (WP) nate Finance Committee oke the bank on spend- exceeds of the proposed efits tax on oil: It now o give away more money would collect.

pt occurred as the panel nother expensive set of credits for business. The also voted unanimously, ndment to the windfall al a key provision of the Reform Act that would ed taxes on the sale of operty.

sterday, the committee 63.2 billion worth of tax t cut $19.3 billion from d 10-year revenue of the d windfall tax, in effect $82.2 billion of the $104 egislation would raise.

y the panel voted $36 additional tax credits, tly by $1 billion in in- x revenue projections, total to $117.2 billion billion more than pro- ues.

oice Necessary

Carter had hoped to of the money from the to finance his new $88 thetic fuel development ow pending in the Sen- Committee. But the mmittee's action could plan as well.

Danforth, R-Mo., said hat "it's clear we are ve to make a choice be- Energy Security Trust t. Mr. Carter has pro- these energy tax credits. ay you can have both."

e toward reducing its in- is, the Finance Commit- y voted to increase the e House version would oil discovered before ing $1 billion in reve-

the action is not ex- rvive in conference with Finance Committee ussell Long, D-La., said ould have to meet next o back its tax credits.

Yesterday's action would allow businesses tax credits of 40 percent on the purchase of equipment for producing various "nonconventional" forms of energy, from solar to geothermal. The credit, proposed by Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., was opposed by the administration, which argued it would be too costly and would conflict with Mr. Carter's synthetic fuels program.

The approval of the Packwood proposal appeared to heighten concern among some senators over the panel's fiscal predicament.

However, few senators seemed prepared to forgo their tax-credit ideas. Sen. John Chaffee, R-R.I., pleaded for some increases in the measure's tax hit so the committee could consider a home heating oil credit.

But the committee announced it plans to consider today a proposal by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, to exempt new production of hard-to-pump oil from the tax — a move that would trim $9.9 billion from expected revenues.

The amendment repealing the 1976 tax increase on profits from the sale of inherited property was pushed through by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va., and Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan. The provision had been included in the 1976 Tax Reform Act and was cited then as a major victory for "tax reform" advocates, who had complained that previous law too often enabled heirs to escape taxes.

Sen. Byrd promised yesterday that his subcommittee would hold hearings on a proposed Treasury Department compromise sometime next year, but action was considered unlikely. The provision is known formally as the "carryover basis" law.

Besides solar and geothermal energy equipment, the Packwood proposal would provide a 40 percent tax credit for hydroelectric, ocean thermal, wind and biomass equipment and for public utility property.

It also would allow a 10-percent investment tax credit for the purchases of equipment that would use heat from energy production to yield still more power.

Unit to Urge Taxing l Security Benefits

By Spencer Rich

ASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) al Security Advisory Council to recommend hat Social Security bene- be taxed like the income tax for the since the system was cre- d.

posal, endorsed by the council by a vote of 10 weeks ago and confirmed ly during the weekend, is ve dozen key changes in ority the council will rec- to Congress. They are de- to strengthen and broaden ing and coverage of the

ow retirees have little or t except Social Security, if the benefit subject to uld not affect them; their uld be too low. But staff ated that about 15 to 20 beneficiaries would be and the added revenue to ry would be $1.5 billion a yearly.

ployer's Portion

private and many gov- rnment systems, all or ality benefits already are ble portion of the Social curity benefit that would become the portion paid for. in the worker's employer.

jor changes endorsed by , which meets every four view the system, includ-

ing the current 6.13-per- Security payroll tax rate .6 percent each on em- d employees until 2005, hat slowing the expected current $22,900-a-year ge base. The entire in- the 5.6-percent tax the old-age and disabil- unds. Medicare, which currently shares in the 6.13-percent tax, would be financed out of general Treasury revenues by earmarking a portion of U.S. income and business taxes.

- Bringing all newly hired employees of the federal, state and local governments into Social Security on a mandatory basis. Workers already employed by government agencies could opt into Social Security or remain in the existing government retirement programs.
- Increasing benefit levels for the poorest workers, provided they have been in Social Security-covered employment for at least 30 years, so their benefits would at least be at the poverty line and increasing the maximum benefits for young, high-income workers who will retire 20 or 30 years thereafter.
- Beginning a small experiment by splitting Social Security credits between husbands and wives, but only for retirement calculation purposes in the case of couples who divorce after 10 years of marriage. More extensive credit-splitting proposals, such as for disability benefits, were called "the most promising approach" to boosting protection for women, but have been put aside until various problems are solved.



United Press International

DUCK SCOOP — California Humane Officer Lynette Williams nets a duck in a estuary of San Francisco Bay polluted by sewage. A sewage plant breakdown has been sending 120 million gallons of partially treated effluent into the bay since Monday, one of three spills in California.

Jordan Accuser Recants Drug Story, Lawyer Says

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (WP) — The attorney for a woman who claimed to have seen White House aide Hamilton Jordan sniff cocaine at a 1977 Beverly Hills party backed down yesterday and said there is "no direct evidence" to support the accusation.

The lawyer, Irving Osser, met privately with his client, Lana Jean Rawls of Houston, in his Beverly Hills law office, and said afterward, "She doesn't have direct evidence that Jordan bought or used cocaine."

That is a different story than Mr. Osser has been telling for the last 11 days.

On Sept. 16, he was quoted in The New York Times as having asked Mrs. Rawls whether she had seen Mr. Jordan use cocaine at the dinner party, attended by other White house and Democratic Party officials. "She said, 'absolutely yes,' " The Times quoted Mr. Osser as saying.

The following day, Mr. Osser told The Washington Post that he had informed Justice Department officials that Mrs. Rawls bought cocaine for Mr. Jordan's group that night and received $500 from an unidentified member of the party.

Asked to explain the discrepancies between his earlier story and the present one, Mr. Osser said that he had not previously questioned Mrs. Rawls, 36, the divorced wife of singer Lou Rawls, in any detail. Mr. Osser said yesterday that there is "circumstantial evidence" for Mrs. Rawls' earlier story, which he did not explain.

Mrs. Rawls was interviewed directly for an article that appeared last Friday in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. That interview did not quote her directly on whether she had purchased cocaine for Mr. Jordan or saw him use it at the dinner party, held at a defunct Beverly Hills nightclub, Sergio's.

But when she was asked if she saw anyone "snort coke" at the party, the story said she "nodded her head affirmatively and smiled," without specifically identifying who she had seen use it.

Mr. Osser said that he had been seeking a grant of immunity from the Justice Department for his client so that she could not be prosecuted for possessing, using or buying cocaine. On the basis of the interview, he said, "her exposure [to prosecution] is very minimal" and there is no reason to request immunity.

The White House reacted to the recantation by questioning the motivation for the original charges.

U.S. Nuclear Test Blast

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 27 (AP) — A weapons-related nuclear device was exploded yesterday 2,100 feet beneath the Nevada desert, the 13th announced test this year, the Energy Department said.

Conservationists Assail Carter for Approving Dam

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Angered by President Carter's refusal to veto the construction of the Tellico Dam, a group of environmentalists who had been among his staunchest political allies in 1976 said yesterday that they were withdrawing their active political support.

Environmentalists and other opponents of the dam charged at a press conference that, by signing the legislation removing obstacles to the dam, Mr. Carter had not only approved a wasteful project and doomed a species of fish called the snail darter, but had also displayed a serious lack of leadership.

"The president had a golden opportunity to show strong leadership both on water and fiscal responsibility," said Marion Edey, head of the League of Conservation Voters. "But the president chose to give up the fight before it even began."

She noted pointedly, "It is the League of Conservation Voters' role in the environmental movement to evaluate the records of elected officials and to support candidates in elections, including presidential candidates."

While on a visit to New York City Tuesday night, Mr. Carter signed a $10.8-billion energy and water development bill that included an amendment waiving all laws, including the Endangered Species Act, that would block completion of the $115-million hydroelectric project on the Little Tennessee River.

Advisory Role by Unions, Business

U.S., Labor Agree on Pay Curb Review

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — After three months of difficult negotiations, the Carter administration was reported yesterday to have reached an agreement with Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, on an advisory role for labor and business in reviewing and applying the administration's voluntary standard for pay restraint.

Mr. Kirkland is to outline the understanding tomorrow at a special meeting of the labor federation's executive council. Both he and the administration expect the 34 other members, including the federation's president, George Meany, to endorse the arrangement.

That approval would crown a long, patient effort by the administration to repair President Carter's frayed relations with labor, whose support the president will need in his bid for renomination and a second term. The highly visible, if unenthusiastic, support of labor for the pay guidelines would help to strengthen that aspect of the anti-inflation program, although major differences could still unfold.

Mr. Kirkland rejected the notion of labor's participation in any revision or administration of the price-restraint standard. A separate committee of business and consumer representatives may be created to build business support for price restraint.

But if the executive council of the AFL-CIO endorses the agreement on Mr. Kirkland's role, as expected, the administration would then create an advisory pay committee of labor, business and public members.

The committee would confer with administration officials of Cabinet rank and would play a considerable role in shaping policy, officials said. However, the final authority for restricting the pay guidelines and granting exceptions would remain with the government. Mr. Kirkland had proposed that the committee play a "controlling" role.

Aides to Mr. Meany stressed that Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Meany's executive assistant, Thomas Donahue, had examined a broad range of "other economic matters" with the administration in recent weeks, including energy and trade, and that it expected to continue to do so.

In another development yesterday, the Council on Wage and Price Stability announced a new step in its continuing effort to hold down pay and price rises. The council said that the B.F. Goodrich Co., the nation's fourth-largest tire maker, had agreed not to pass along to consumers the part of its 1979 settlement with the United Rubber Workers that exceeded the 7-percent standard for increases in wages and benefits.

The council said that because Goodrich had agreed not to pass on those excess costs in higher prices, the company was deemed to be in compliance with the program. A notice of probable noncompliance was issued on June 23, and if it had been made final, the company would have become ineligible for future government contracts.

A council spokesman, Edward Dooley, said that the agency had invited five other rubber companies — the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Uniroyal Inc., the General Tire and Rubber Co. and the Armstrong Rubber Co. — to take "this corrective action." Mr. Dooley said that the council had refused to specify whether fulfilling this undertaking would require Goodrich to reduce any of its prices.

Retard Increases

The arrangement with Goodrich reflected the basic purpose of the wage-price program: To retard price increases directly and to hold down pay rises. Mr. Dooley said that a Goodrich-type of undertaking might be "generally available" to other industries, but that the council's staff had not explored that possibility.

In another announcement, the council, as expected, ruled that companies raising wages or prices by less than the allowable amounts in the last 12 months would be allowed to carry over the unused amounts into the second year of the program, which starts Oct. 1.

Moscow Cancels Tour of U.S. by Soviet Orchestra

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Soviet authorities today canceled a planned U.S. tour by the Soviet state symphony orchestra, apparently to prevent further defections of performers to the West.

The State Concert Enterprise, known as Goskoncert, said in a brief statement that the symphony tour, scheduled for Oct. 3 to Nov. 4, is "no longer being planned." When pressed for an explanation, the agency said, "We do not know — it simply is not."

Sources at the Ministry of Culture confirmed the cancellation, which follows the recent return of a Bolshoi ballet troupe that lost three star performers during a monthlong tour of the United States.

Alexander Godunov defected in New York on Aug. 22. When he asked that his ballerina wife, Ludmila Vlasova, be allowed to stay with him, a diplomatic incident began. U.S. officials detained Miss Vlasova's plane at Kennedy Airport for three days, before she convinced authorities that she wished to return to the Soviet Union.

Husband and wife dancers Leonid and Valentina Koslov defected on Sept. 16 in Los Angeles, after the final Bolshoi performance.

In addition, two former Olympic champion ice skaters, Oleg Protopopov and his wife Ludmila Belousova, asked for asylum in Switzerland on Sept. 17, during a tour of Europe.

CENTO Officially Shuts Operations

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The Central Treaty Organization shut its operations yesterday, officials at CENTO's Ankara headquarters said. U.S. and Turkish officials in Ankara said today that the official demise of the organization, defunct since last April, was no surprise.

U.S. officials said that they hoped to continue friendly relations with CENTO's member countries — Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. Pakistan had withdrawn and Iran said that it would no longer participate in the organization.

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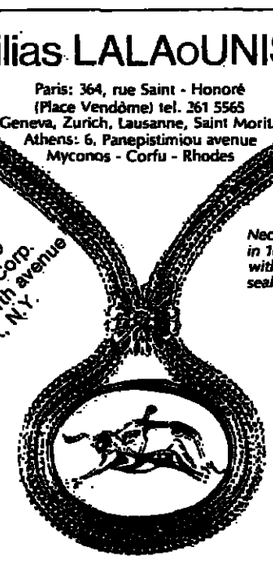
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Emergency Declared in Arizona

Leaking Radioactive Gas Seized in U.S.

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Acting under a declaration of emergency issued Tuesday by Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, National Guard troops took over a Tucson factory yesterday and seized more than 1,000 gallons of a radioactive substance that had been leaking from the plant for several months.

"We've been monitoring the situation very closely and the National Guardsmen are packing the material under the supervision of technicians from our Atomic Energy Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission," the governor said yesterday, hours after the guardsmen moved into the plant over the strenuous objections of company officials.

The plant, operated by American Atomics, has been shut down since last July when the company surrendered its nuclear operating license in the face of disclosures that radioactive tritium, used in the manufacture of illuminated signs and watch faces, had been leaking from the factory.

The radioactive gas had reportedly contaminated the food in the kitchen for Tucson's central elementary school district. The kitchen is next to the factory on the outskirts of the city.

Since the shutdown of the plant, which employed about 200 people, radiation has continued to leak from the factory, according to the governor, who said that company officials were responsible for an "interminable delay" in failing to safeguard the tritium inside the plant.

Under an order issued by the Arizona Atomic Energy Commission when the plant was shut down, the company was given until Oct. 19 to decontaminate the plant and to remove the tritium to a safe storage area out of the city.

Security 'Inadequate'

Even though that deadline is three weeks away, Gov. Babbitt said he acted when "it became apparent that the company had no intention of meeting the deadline."

The issue was forced earlier this month, the governor said, when the company asked for a 13-month extension of the deadline, arguing that it needed that long to remove the tritium.

In addition, he said, a state study following last week's break-in at the plant found that the factory's security, including fire protection, "was totally inadequate."

The takeover began Tuesday when state policemen were sent to the plant to hold it until the the National Guard arrived yesterday to pack up and remove the material.

State officials said that more than 1,000 gallons of the tritium, a gaseous radioactive isotope of hydrogen, were in 55-gallon storage drums. But they said that an undetermined amount of tritium was still in glass vials and inside machinery at the plant.

Leakage from the vials has been the major source of contamination outside the plant, according to the governor, who said that the list of safety violations at the company was "very long and very serious."

Warning of Danger

When the emergency declaration was issued Tuesday, company officials warned that having untrained guardsmen handle the material would increase the danger of leakage.

Gov. Babbitt, however, said that a training program given the guardsmen yesterday by state Atomic Energy Commission technicians coupled with the presence of the technicians to supervise at the plant had assured the safety of the operation.

According to the governor, it will take the guardsmen only a few days to pack all the plant's tritium into steel drums and to transport it to a rural area for storage.

He said that the company would be able to reclaim the tritium, valued by the company at from $200,000 to $400,000, if it arranged for safe transportation to an out-of-state site.

Carter Orders Upgrading Of Consumer Programs

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — President Carter yesterday ordered the U.S. government to dramatically upgrade its consumer programs and appoint strong consumer advocates to high-level posts in each department.

At a ceremony to sign the executive order, which also created a Consumer Affairs Council to coordinate federal consumer programs, Mr. Carter told an audience of consumer advocates, "We're in this fight together."

Mr. Carter named his consumer adviser Esther Peterson, to head the council, and said she was instrumental in drafting the executive order.

Mrs. Peterson said in a briefing that development of the order began shortly after an administration bill to create a consumer agency was defeated in Congress more than a year ago.

'Standard of Protection'

That bill would have created an agency to intervene in the interest of consumers in all federal agency proceedings. The agency also would have had authority to go to court to challenge regulations deemed to be not in the interest of consumers.

Although this order falls far short of having those wide-ranging powers, "it prescribes a standard for protection of consumer interests throughout the government," Mr. Carter said.

Mrs. Peterson said that one of the most important aspects of the order is her receipt of all consumer office budget requests at the same time as the Office of Management and Budget, and she will be involved in securing adequate funding for those offices from the outset of the budget-making process.

The executive order calls for a five-part plan to be implemented at each department:

- Creating a professional consumer affairs staff authorized to participate in behalf of consumer interests in the development and review of all agency rules, policies, programs and legislation.
- Establishing procedures allowing consumers themselves to participate in the processes.
- Developing information materials for consumers.
- Training staffers to provide technical assistance to consumers and their organizations.
- Developing a system to respond to consumer complaints and see that such complaints are considered in the rule-making process.

The Consumer Affairs Council, which will oversee the development and execution of the consumer programs, will have high-level representatives from each agency involved. Mrs. Peterson said that many independent agencies, which were created by Congress and do not fall under the jurisdiction of an executive order, have indicated they will work with her office to set similar standards.

Mrs. Peterson also said that one of the more important council roles will be to serve as an "umbrella" of protection over consumer affairs officials who come under fire from their superiors for challenging their own agencies.

Mark Green, who heads Ralph Nader's Congresswatch, called the order "a small step to start to correct the big failure of post-New Deal regulation — that, while business interests have many avenues of access to bureaucrats, consumers have few or none."

Railroads in U.S. Told To Resume Grain Shipments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered a group of Midwestern railroads to resume freight services on the lines of the strikebound Rock Island Railroad to assure transportation of the U.S. bumper grain harvest.

Grain that has been piling up for almost a month should be moving early next week, making way for the shipment of record corn and soybean harvests which begin in a few days, Vice President Mondale said yesterday.

Mr. Mondale called the commission's action, which could cost about $50 million during the next 60 days, "absolutely crucial" to the health of the midwest farming community.

The shutdown of the Rock Island has resulted in farm losses of between $4 million and $5 million a day and has snarled grain shipments to domestic and foreign markets, Mr. Mondale said.

Striking workers ignored the return to work order issued by President Carter last week, but administration officials voiced optimism yesterday that the unions would respond to the latest government move.

U.S. Court Upholds Death for Poisoner

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals yesterday upheld the conviction of a Houston man sentenced to death for killing his son with cyanide-laced candy in 1974.

Ronald O'Bryan appealed the conviction and death sentence on 20 points of law — including complaints about jury selection procedures and the trial court judge's decision to allow O'Bryan's wife to testify against him. The court said that he murdered his child to collect life insurance money.



New York Times

Alexandra Tolstoy poses with her father at his estate.

Obituaries

Alexandra Tolstoy, Writer, Leader of Russian Exiles

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Alexandra Tolstoy, the last surviving child of Russian author Leo Tolstoy, died yesterday at the Tolstoy Foundation Nursing Home in Valley Cottage, N.Y. She was 95.

Once, as a young woman in Russia, she fell ill and was sent to the Crimea to recuperate. "Sasha has gone," Tolstoy lamented in his diary. "I love her, I miss her, not for the work she does but for her soul."

She was a woman who, in a remarkable career of seeking to carry out her father's sense of humanity, won the love of many of her country's political and social exiles.

She was close to some of the Soviet Union's leading intellectuals, and in 1920 was jailed for a year by the newly installed Communist government for her political beliefs.

Unpopular Side

In 1931 she emigrated to the United States, and again found herself on the unpopular side as she argued passionately for the right of more Russian exiles to enter the country.

Miss Tolstoy, an essayist, in 1933 published "The Tragedy of Tolstoy," a detailed, sometimes humorous account. Her last book, "A Life of My Father," was published in 1953.

The Tolstoy Foundation, which she founded in 1939 to aid refugees, issued a statement yesterday that called her death "indeed a great loss to the Tolstoy Foundation, to her many friends around the world and to the Russian people whom she loved and to whom she had dedicated her life and her extraordinary strength."

"Alexandra Tolstoy was a great American as well as a great Russian and will long be remembered in the hearts of the people of both nations," the statement said.

Personal Secretary

She was the 12th of Tolstoy's 13 children and in many ways was his favorite. At the age of 17 she became his personal secretary, transcribing his manuscripts, which by then were mostly concerned with religion and philosophy.

The two were so close that she refused several offers of marriage to remain with him.

Tolstoy died in 1910, when his daughter was 26, and under the terms of her father's will Miss Tolstoy became the executor of his estate, which was divided among his widow and children.

In accordance with one of his last requests to her, however, she prepared and sold an edition of his last works and with the proceeds bought the estate back and gave the land to local peasants.

During World War I she joined an emergency medical detachment on the Western Front as a nurse. She later commanded a number of front-line medical units in the fighting against Turkish troops in Armenia. On three occasions she received medals for valor.

After the war, she and some of her father's followers began preparing a complete edition of his writings. Over the next two years she was arrested five times by the new Communist government.

She was finally sentenced to jail for three years for having allowed a group of White Russians to meet secretly in her home. At the prison camp she started a school and organized a chorus before being released after a year.

Miss Tolstoy went to Japan in 1929 after the government forced her to teach antireligious propaganda in the schools and medical clinics she had established on her father's former estate, Yasnaya Polyana, which is now a national museum and education center. She came to the United States after lecturing in Japan for two years.

In the United States she divided her time between lecturing — about her father and about communism — and living on farms she and a woman friend had bought, first in Newtown, Pa., and then in Haddam, Conn.

Miss Tolstoy, with the assistance of prominent Russian emigres such as Serge Rachmaninoff, sold the farm and founded the Tolstoy Foundation to help Russians who had fled the country to adjust to a new life.

Miss Tolstoy, who became an American citizen in 1941, lived at the center and was active as its president and as a lecturer and writer. She suffered a stroke three years ago and became bedridden.

There are no survivors.

— EDWARD SCHUMACHER

Col. Philippe Erulin

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Col. Philippe Erulin, 47, a French paratroop officer who led the French paratroop rescue operation on Kolwezi, Zaire, last year, died yesterday of a heart attack after taking part in a military exercise.

The Defense Ministry said that Col. Erulin collapsed during the staff workout in Fontainebleau woods south of Paris and died shortly after his admission to Val de Grace military hospital in Paris.

Bernard Berelson

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP) — Dr. Bernard Berelson, 67, a social scientist and president emeritus of the Population Council, died here Tuesday.

Dr. Berelson was an expert on communications, library sciences, and the behavioral sciences. The Population Council investigates and distributes information on social and biochemical aspects of population change.

Soviet Seismic Signals

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Swedish Defense Research Organization's observatory at Hagfors today registered seismic signals, corresponding to 5 on the Richter scale, from a presumed underground nuclear explosion in the Soviet Union, an observatory spokesman said.

After Murder of Goldman

Campaign of Violence Feared in Paris

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The street murder of a 35-year-old leftist writer last week has led to warnings here that extreme rightist and anti-Semitic groups may be starting a campaign of violence.

Two days after Pierre Goldman was shot down by three unidentified youths near his apartment in a working-class area of Paris, a bomb seriously damaged an apartment building in another part of Paris. No one was hurt, but graffiti found in the stairwell said: "We're killing Legand. The insult will find retribution. 24-2-75, signed SS."

Sociobiology Debate

Jean Legand is a hero of the French Resistance who cracked a whip at Otto Skorzeny as the former SS colonel was leaving a Paris television station on Feb. 24, 1975, after having been interviewed about a book he published on his World War II activities. He did not press charges against Mr. Legand.

Mr. Legand was away from home last Saturday when the bomb exploded in the building in which he lives.

The two incidents followed a series of debates on television and in the press about the position of Jews in present-day France and about hidden anti-Semitism. The issue has been brought before the public by the emergence of a group of intellectuals calling themselves the "new right" who argue that there is a scientific base for elitism in "sociobiology."

Whether these various developments are actually linked or not, they have been lumped together in an intensely emotional public argument about the evolution of attitudes in France these days.

The Goldman case is the most dramatic. After his murder, Paris newspapers devoted much space to recalling a series of evidently political killings of Frenchmen in recent years, and pointedly noted that none had been solved by the police.

Even before Goldman's body had been identified, an anonymous caller told Agence France-Presse that "Pierre Goldman has paid for his crimes, state justice having once against shown its laxity." The caller said Goldman had been "executed" by a group called "Honor to the Police."

Investigations Promised

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet said the crime would be investigated "as any other crime," and Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte declared that "all will be done to bring the assassins of Pierre Goldman to justice."

But a group of 21 organizations, including human-rights activists and leftists, issued a statement criticizing the government for "a policy that contributes to reawakening the old demons of fascism, racism and anti-Semitism in our country, in the middle of an economic and social crisis engulfing the workers."

Goldman had become well known as a result of two murder trials in which he was finally acquitted. He had admitted having advocated revolutionary violence during the student radical upheavals in Paris in May, 1968, and having committed three armed robberies during a subsequent period of "delinquence," but he denied responsibility for the death of two pharmacists in a 1969 robbery.

He refused a legal defense and was convicted of the pharmacists' murder by a Paris court. He appealed, and during his years in prison awaiting a second trial he wrote a book titled "The Obscure Memories of a Polish Jew Born in France."

The book stimulated many Paris intellectuals, film stars, writers and other celebrities to demand a second trial. When it was held, at Amiens in 1976, the court found Goldman not guilty of the murders but sentenced him to 12 years in prison for the robberies he had admitted. Later that year he was paroled.

Since his murder, a number of organizations, including the Independent Federation of Police Unions and the Union of Magistrates, and a number of his friends, including Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, have published sensitive testimonials to Goldman and expressions of concern about the implications of the crime.

France's chief rabbi, Jacob Kaplan, said on television: "There have been a number of anti-Semitic acts committed since the beginning of the year, among others the odious bombing of the student hostel on the Rue Medicis in Paris. We are still being subjected to these acts of anti-Semitism, and we can begin less and less. I ask that all measures be taken to prevent their continuing."

Lodges Clash

Freemasonry in Spain: Legalized But Disunited

By James M. Markham

MADRID (NYT) — Long after a score of leftist political parties were allowed to function legally, the Spanish authorities this summer gritted their teeth and legalized not one, but two, Masonic factions.

In much of the world, particularly the United States, Freemasons are regarded as being synonymous with good citizenry. Not so in Spain.

The Spanish Masons, who maintain that their order, the Grande Oriente Espanol, was secretly founded in 1780 by a minister of King Carlos III, over the years developed reputations, not altogether undeserved, as freethinkers, anti-clericalists and republicans, and the Inquisition warned Roman Catholics away from what it called "the shadowy orders."

The Masons flourished under the short-lived Second Republic, which was proclaimed in 1931, and many prominent legislators, intellectuals and military officers were initiated into the lodges.

But Franco's uprising against the republic in 1936 was a black moment for the Grande Oriente Espanol. The propaganda machinery of the Franco side railed at "the Communist-Masonic-Jewish conspiracy," and after his victory Franco decreed a Law for the Repression of Masonry and communism. A special tribunal judged Masons.

"There were hundreds of executions of Masons, and those who could fled abroad, and had their property here seized," recalls Francisco Espinar Lafuente, a 32-year-old lawyer who is one of the contenders for the title of Grand Master of the Spanish Masons. "Franco really believed in the Masonic conspiracy, and the Francoists to this day are attacking us just like in the old days."

The Spanish Masons, who maintain that their order, the Grande Oriente Espanol, was secretly founded in 1780 by a minister of King Carlos III, over the years developed reputations, not altogether undeserved, as freethinkers, anti-clericalists and republicans, and the Inquisition warned Roman Catholics away from what it called "the shadowy orders."

During Franco's long rule, the Grande Oriente Espanol established itself in Mexico. Late in 1975, almost two years after Franco's death, Jaime Fernandez Gil de Terradillos, the order's grand master, came home to Spain to reorganize the few remaining Masons "in the interior." At a news conference in Madrid, the grand master tried to shake off the Masons' anti-clericalism and anti-monarchical reputation. "We are not a secret society," he insisted, "but a discreet one."

In his apparent eagerness to wipe away the past, Mr. Gil de Terradillos abolished the order's Grand Symbolic Federal Council, or legislative arm, which was lingering in Mexico. Angered by this high-handedness, the Grand Symbolic Federal Council that assembled in Mexico in March, 1978, expelled Mr. Gil de Terradillos and named Mr. Espinar Lafuente its new grand master.

Re-Election Strategy

But Mr. Gil de Terradillos had himself registered first with the Interior Ministry in Madrid as the representative of the genuine Grande Oriente Espanol. The strategy appeared set for the order's legalization when, on the eve of the general elections in March, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez ruled that the Masons were "secret." The government apparently feared that residual anti-Masonic feeling in the country might harm its re-election strategy.

The Grande Oriente Espanol went to the courts and on June 17 with both the general and municipal elections safely held, the Supreme Court ruled that the suppression of secrecy of the Masons was no reason for their remaining unlegalized. Since Mr. Gil de Terradillos had been first to the Interior Ministry to registrar, his rival, Mr. Espinar Lafuente, had to settle for a slightly different name for his group, the Grande Oriente Espanol Unido.

Bombings Drop By 8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The FBI said yesterday that the number of bombing incidents in the United States in the first six months of this year declined by 8 percent from the same period last year, but that there was an increase in casualties.

Officials reported 573 bombings in the United States and Puerto Rico, with seven deaths, 82 injuries and more than $3.5 million in property damage. In the period last year, there were 627 bombings, 10 deaths, 70 injuries and more than $5.8 million in property damage.

Four of the deaths this year were to the bombers. The other fatalities were a law enforcement officer, a bystander and an intended victim.

Holocaust Panel Proposes U.S. Museum

By Paul Hodge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — A major Washington museum to commemorate the six million Jews and five million other civilians murdered by the Nazis during World War II, has been proposed by the 34-member Commission of the Holocaust, created by President Carter last November.

The proposed museum and a Holocaust educational foundation, privately estimated to cost at least $40 million to $50 million, would be connected with the Smithsonian Institution, if the president and Congress follow the recommendations of the commission.

Funds for the museum's construction would come from contributions, with the U.S. government providing $1 million in seed money, land for the museum and an unspecified amount of matching grants, according to the report to be presented to Mr. Carter today in a ceremony at the White House. Contributions would fund the museum's operating costs, under the reports recommendations.

While the museum would focus on the history of the victims of the Holocaust, "it would not be a museum of horrors, of the macabre . . . with skeletons," Holocaust Commission staff assistant Marian Craig said yesterday. Although photographs of concentration camps and their victims would be displayed, as they are in a similar museum in Israel, Mrs. Craig said the displays would be tasteful.

Elie Wiesel, commission chairman, novelist and survivor of the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps, said in a letter to the president accompanying the report: "We wish . . . [through the museums and education efforts] to reach and transform as many human beings as possible. We hope to share our conviction that when war and genocide unleash hatred against any one people or peoples, all are ultimately engulfed in the fire."

Although Mr. Carter established the commission after last summer's premiere of the television movie "Holocaust," Mrs. Craig said "the commission is not a spin-off of the movie, but we have profited from it. People are much more aware."

The commission, which includes 10 members of Congress and a 27-member advisory board comprised of experts and many survivors, visited Nazi death camps, visited Poland, Russia, Denmark and Israel early this year to see memorials to Holocaust victims.

Israeli Model

The proposed Washington museum is modeled somewhat on the Yad Vashem museum and study center in Jerusalem, Mrs. Craig said. It has archives, research and educational facilities, all items the proposed Washington museum and educational foundation will have. The commission report does not detail what the proposed Holocaust museum would contain or where it might be located.

A "Committee on Conscience" also is proposed by the commission which would be composed of "distinguished moral leaders in America" who would study reports of genocide anywhere in the world.

The Vietnamese "boat people" are cited as an example of threatening people, and earlier this year Mr. Wiesel appealed directly to President Carter to intervene on their behalf. The commission report says the Committee on Conscience could help alert the world to atrocities and possibly help avoid another "Evisin." Evian was the site of the 32-nation conference in France in 1938 that failed to rescue the Jews when Hitler flung that challenge in the world's face," the report says.



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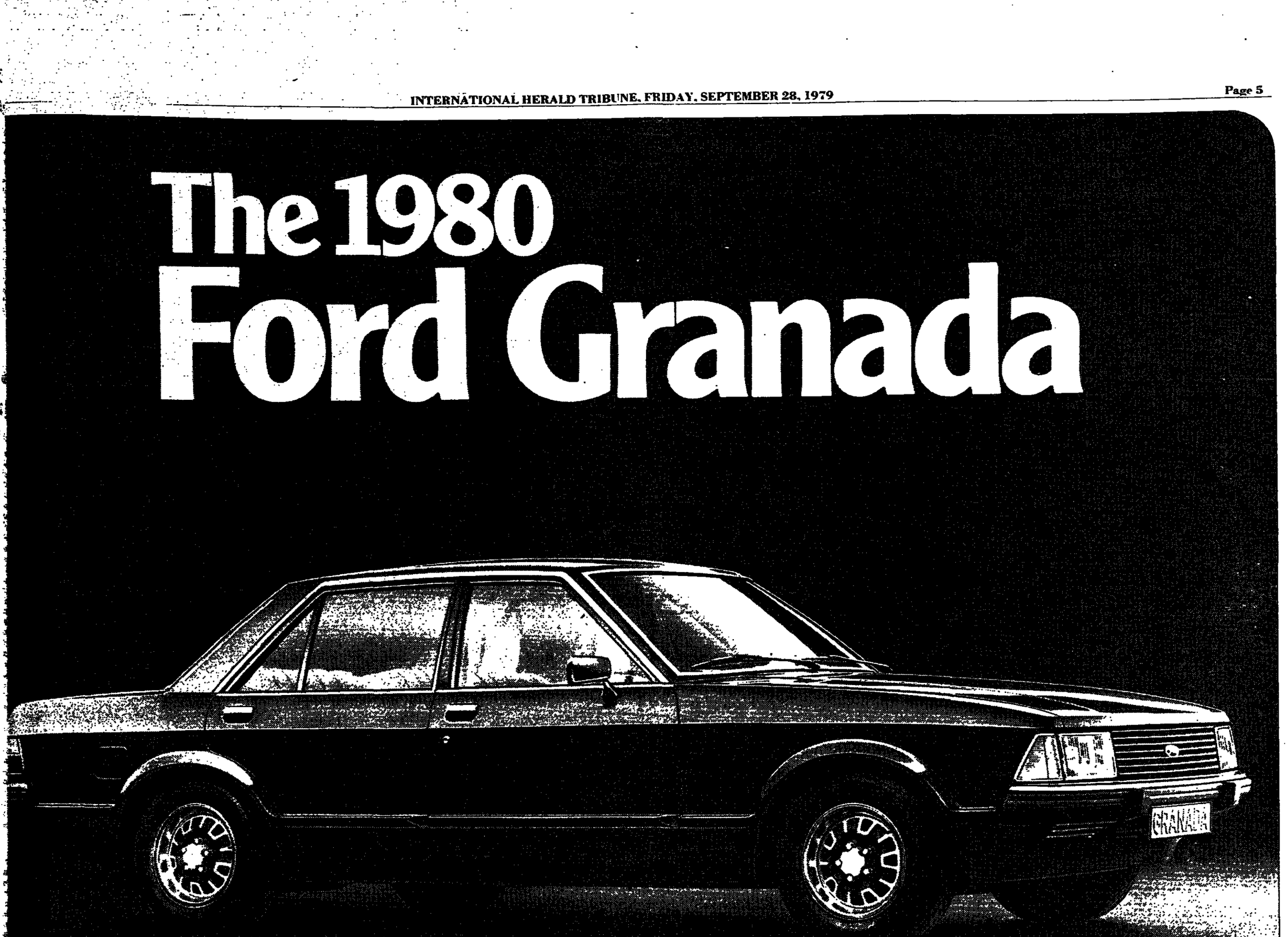
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There are subtle color changes, a higher standard of equipment and furnishings, handsome new fabric-trimmed door panels. There's luxurious carpeting in even the least expensive Granada.

And for the top-of-the-line Ghia, luxuries such as automatic power antenna are now standard equipment.

Better performance and economy

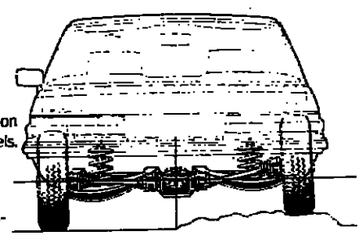
All Granada gasoline engines now have a clutched fan that automatically engages only when needed. It speeds warm-up, saves power and fuel, and reduces noise.

The 2-liter and 2.3-liter V-6 engines have newly designed cylinder heads and valves for further efficiency and fuel economy. All V-6 engines have electronic breakerless ignition. And in some countries there are now 1.7 and 2-liter engines that run on regular-grade gasoline. For maximum performance, there's a 2.8-liter fuel-injection gasoline engine.

For maximum economy, there's Granada's quiet and durable 2.1-liter diesel.

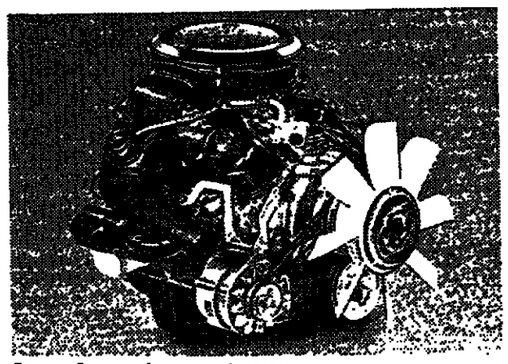
Exceptional safety and control

All Granada's safety features are retained. They include big-window visibility, well-organized controls and instruments, servo-assisted dual-line brakes with powerful 262 mm front discs.



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Road-holding is superb. Granada grips the road with all-round independent suspension. It has the stability of a long wheelbase, low center of gravity, and the widest track in its class. You can feel the safety.



Engine refinements for improved economy.

An invitation. This European Ford Granada is sold throughout Western Europe and many neighboring countries. Specifications are varied to local requirements. For full information and prices, please contact your nearest Ford Dealer.

FORD GRANADA Ford

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, September 28, 1979

The Saudi Connection

The United States has stopped filling its strategic petroleum reserve — an astonishing acknowledgment of national indecision and vulnerability. The reason is apparently a threat that, if the United States continued to build its oil reserve, Saudi Arabia would respond by cutting its production. The Saudis are prepared, for the present, to keep production high as long as Americans consume it as they go. But if the United States stores some of that oil, as insurance against future disruptions, the Saudis hint they will sell less and bring back last spring's shortages. How is the United States to extricate itself from this dangerously weak position?

* * *

Denouncing the Saudis is no solution. The Saudis can point out, correctly, that they are already running certain risks to help the United States and its industrial allies. The Saudis live in a turbulent part of the world. The Iranian revolution, across the Gulf, is by no means over. The Palestinian movement generates guerrilla organizations for which the oil sheikhs are obvious targets. The radicals of the Arab world keep pressing the Saudis to cut production sharply, in order to force prices still higher and to compel drastic political concessions in the peace negotiations between Israel and its neighbors.

The Saudis can argue that they have not caved in to those pressures but, on the contrary, they increased exports substantially last July. On Wednesday, they announced that they will continue exporting at that level through the end of the year. But they do not care to increase their political risks among their neighbors by letting the United States use that oil to build up its strategic stockpiles.

From the U.S. perspective, the timing of this episode is instructive. A year ago the United States was filling the strategic reserves at a rate of more than 200,000 barrels a day, much of it Arab oil, with no objections from anyone. But by August, it was down to 50,000 barrels a day, all of it Mexican. Since the beginning of this month, the storage rate has been zero. What has shifted power so sharply toward the Saudis, and away from Washington? The fall of the shah and the fall in Iranian imports have made the Saudis more important than ever to the countries that run on imported oil. But when a shortage hit the United States last spring, and caused gasoline lines, the public reaction was frantic and vehement. It left a widespread impression abroad that the U.S. political structure can't take the strain of even a limited shortage of gasoline.

* * *

If the United States lets the rest of the world think it is desperate for more oil, it ought not to be surprised when other governments try to exploit that craving. But if Americans don't like the price they must pay to get more foreign oil, the answer is to take less of it — beginning not in some future decade, but right now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Africa: A Step Forward

Fending off hardliners with claims that the only choice is between reform and revolution, the South African government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha this week significantly enhanced the position of black labor. Black unions now will have a right to negotiate and to strike under the same general rules as whites. At the same time, they will be subject to closer governmental supervision and risk losing their new status should they become too militant for the authorities' taste. In short, they have been given a privilege, not a right.

Nonetheless, as the opposition proved, this marks a real change in the racist system of apartheid. What cannot be known is whether the Botha government will move far enough quickly enough to persuade South Africa's black majority — and the outside world — that racist political and economic barriers can still be eliminated altogether by nonviolent means.

Only a few months ago, the government seemed to have chosen a different course. Ignoring the main recommendations of an official commission, it put through a trade union law that benefited only a minority of black workers — those permitted to reside officially in urban areas. But that law also empowered the labor minister to extend government protection to others. He has now made dramatic use of that power by including most of those previously left out: migrant workers from the townships and rural areas, including those who are officially considered citizens of the "independent" homelands. Only workers from outside South Africa remain excluded.

If allowed to work, this change could become a significant chink in the armor of economic apartheid — the system that reserves the best jobs for whites. Economic apartheid has allowed white workers to earn an average of eight times as much as blacks and has left them practically immune from unemployment. White labor organizations are understandably opposed to changing this system. But other whites have begun to fear that the shortage of skilled labor inhibits South Africa's development. Enlarging the opportunities for black labor serves economic as well as political interests.

These remain, however, opportunities given by whites to blacks. They are not yet arrangements for truly sharing either economic or political power. Blacks and whites are still not allowed into the same unions, let alone the same jobs. The opportunities for blacks in the labor market will remain severely limited by restrictions on where they may reside. And without real political rights, blacks can easily be deprived of whatever benefits they are given. The white government deserves encouragement along the road of reform. It is a very long road ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Making Airwaves

The last time the international community divided up and wrote new regulations for the world's airwaves was in 1959, and the United States, then as now the largest and most advanced user of the radio frequency spectrum, dominated the proceedings. The expansion of the U.S. multibillion-dollar, worldwide communications presence, for purposes of information, commerce and strategy alike, followed accordingly.

But now the pie is being cut again, at the World Administrative Radio Conference that is getting underway in Geneva. The United States and other developed-country users are on the defensive. Scores of less-developed countries are there asserting new claims for their own radio frequencies and orbital positions for fixed communications satellites, and for a voice in how these are distributed and run. They regard the radio spectrum as yet another valuable international resource that they have both a right and a need to share. They see the current usage, favoring as it does the industrialized countries, as the unfair and unacceptable result of an accident of technological advantage. Their particular concern is to legitimize a so-called New World Information Order, which they identify with their own new access and control and which Westerners commonly understand as restrictions on the old free flow.

As the country with the most at stake in the management of the radio spectrum, the United States has a special interest in seeing that the door is kept open for its own requirements, which change as technology and the U.S. economy change — constantly. But as a world citizen and as one participant in a one-man, one-vote conference attended by 140 others, it also has an interest in seeing that agreement is reached. The tension between these two interests is reflected in the character of the U.S. delegation, a multi-agency (domestic and foreign) group with advisers from the private sector, and in the uncertainty of its major objective: to support "changes that will accommodate the needs of other nations, consistent with our own essential requirements, while endeavoring to avoid or limit the impact of politically inspired efforts to impede fair and efficient use of the spectrum."

Specialists feel that U.S. preparations for WARC have been diligent and thorough. This befits an exercise in which the stakes include the exchange of information and ideas on a global scale, vital national security interests of the United States and billions of dollars in investments and sales. In any event, a political review of the results of WARC is ensured: any agreement reached there comes to the Senate as a treaty. If only the interested parties are paying attention now, the larger community will be forced to pay attention later.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 28, 1904

CHICAGO — Much interest was excited in Chicago by the confessions of a manufacturer that he supplied paraphernalia to spiritualists for seances. He supplied spiritualists with complete outfits, including mediums. "I sold everything," he said, "including paraphernalia to make a hand come floating through darkness, and to disappear again into obscurity. And I also taught how to materialize the face or full-size figure, and how to simulate the voice of one from the spirit land." The manufacturer, whose name has not been disclosed, said he knew of genuine mediums, but that he believed fraudulent ones made most money.

Fifty Years Ago

September 28, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Americans are having thoughts on the pending tariff revision in the United States. The principle of fair exchange will be found to be more favorable to genuine prosperity than the rearing of customs walls much beyond their needed height. This does not mean the abandonment of the policy of protection for domestic production which is deeply embedded in the American economic system. It does mean increased and livelier commodity exchange, in which both parties will greatly benefit. Inordinate tariff rates continually rising are but the perpetuation of a vicious circle."



The Gulag as Fact of Life

By Leopold Unger

Brussels — "We've all become listless, nothing bothers us any more, except two things that we never stop thinking about: eating and resting. Every cat and every dog in the area has disappeared, unfortunately. We've long ago eaten the last of them . . . "

"A rat tastes like a chicken and is very good. A cat is more like a hare, while dog meat is closer to mutton. Snails are excellent, even if I have to eat them raw because they melt away completely on the camp fire . . . "

Half a century separates the books from which these quotations were taken. The first, "My 26 Prisons and My Escape From Solovki," was published in France in 1928. It was written by Yuri Bezsonov, a Russian noble, officer of the czar's army, who spend the eight years following the Bolshevik revolution in the camp of Solovki, before escaping to the West.

The second book was published in 1978 in the United States. Called "Coming Out of the Ice" it was written by Victor Herman, an American who lived in the Soviet Union from the age of 38, and spent 18 years in the gulag and in exile in Siberia.

Law of Silence

More than 60 books about Soviet forced labor camps were published in the West from the 1920s to 1974. Two French journalists, Christian Jelen and Thierry Wolton, have inserted a list of these works in their recent book, "The West and the Dissidents," just published in Paris "as a homage to all those who, mad or guileless, have tried to break the law of silence and have refused to hide so many crimes in the name of hope . . . "

Jelen and Wolton had a very good reason to limit their catalogue of the works of the gulag to 1974. It was that year that the first volume of Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" appeared. And that one book succeeded in getting a message across where the 60 earlier books had failed. The effect was universal. The Dantesque descent into hell "from circle to circle to the bottom of the pit" shook the world and finally forced it to accept the evidence that another world existed in the Soviet Union, one of concentration camps.

According to Solzhenitsyn, about 65 million persons have visited Stalin's archipelago, and there were about 15 million persons in the gulag when it was at "maximum production," that is almost 8 percent of the Soviet population. The gulag has finally become part of the vocabulary of the West and also firmly implanted in the conscience of mankind. The world finally understood that Solzhenitsyn bore witness not just as any witness, but as the Greeks meant the word, in a language where "witness" means "martyr."

The "Gulag Archipelago" seemed at the time to have reached the height, or the depths, of tales from that particular world. Since then, however, other Western and Soviet survivors of the Stalinist hell have added new details to the saga of the cold.

In 1969, Anatoli Marchenko, a dissident and political prisoner, warned the West in his own testimony: "Soviet camps today are as horrible as they were under Stalin. They are better in some ways and worse in others. And the world must know this . . . "

The world must know. But how? There is no lack of evidence. Andrei Sakharov and his human rights committee have already revealed an incredible series of incidents. It was thanks to him, for example, that in 1975 the West learned of a collective interview of a number of political prisoners from Camp No. 35 in the region of Perm. One of those interviewed, Ivan Kandyba, sentenced to 15 years at hard labor, stressed that the number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union was much greater now than in czarist Russia and that the behavior of the jailers was much more cruel.

In November, 1978, Prof. Sakharov received a 27-page letter from a prisoner, whose identity he did not reveal. He called it a "real and moving description of the life in a labor camp. Of the absence of sanitary conditions, of the cold, of the lack of food, of promiscuity, of dirt, of the death of the soul, of cruelty, injustice, dangerous and degrading work, of repression, provocations . . . and of the numerous suicides."

According to Prof. Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, there are about 1.7 million persons in the gulag now. Other experts put the gulag population at about 2.5 million, including about 10,000 political prisoners, guilty of crimes of opinion.

A report by Yuri Orlov to be published in Brussels by Anthony de Meeus in the "Book of Samizdats" was very probably written in that same Camp No. 35 in the region of Perm. Prof. Orlov, 55, is a physicist, and a former member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In 1976, he organized the Helsinki Group in Moscow, to monitor the application of the Helsinki accords in the Soviet Union.

Punished

For that "crime," he was sentenced in 1978 to seven years of gulag and five years of exile. The report, which he prepared with four other political prisoners (Nicolas Matusevich, who is serving a 12-year sentence of gulag and exile, Zinoviy Antoniouk, 13 years of camp and exile, Valery Marchenko, 9 years of camp and exile, and Piatras Plumpa, 8 years of camp and exile) was secretly taken from the camp and reached Moscow in February. It was then typed (17 large pages in the Russian version) and disseminated throughout the Soviet Union. In April, the report reached the West and Orlov was punished by being transferred from Camp No. 35 to Camp No. 37 of the same penal area.

Orlov is not a writer, but a scientist. Although his report adds no new revelations to what is already known of the gulag, it is an indispensable complement to the existing catalogue.

Orlov estimates that about 5 million persons are currently being deprived of their liberty in various ways and for various reasons in the Soviet Union. And further, he analyzes the high rate of criminality — many times that of the West — bred by the totalitarian regime.

The Lessons

Thanks to Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Orlov and others, the history of the gulag is now part of world history. According to French writer Piotr Rawicz, "No one can now participate in the worldwide debate, no one can call himself a Communist or an anti-Communist, a socialist or an anti-socialist without having learned and weighed the lessons of the gulag."

But the West has never lacked sources of information for what was going on in the Soviet Union. And if today — as in the past — a number of persons still refuse to see the situation and to draw the inevitable conclusions, if they maintain their indifference in the service of inhumanity, it is not because they have no proof, but because they do not want to know.

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Letters

Bokassa and France

In her article on the legal aspects of the presence of Jean Bedel Bokassa, deposed emperor of the Central African Empire, on French territory, Flora Lewis writes (IHT, Sept. 24): "French law does not permit either renunciation or destitution of nationality." This is not true: The French code of nationality permits both, as stated in articles 87 to 94 (renunciation) and 96-97 (destitution).

ROGER ERRERA.
Paris.

Beware the Spokes

The human interest picture "Family Biking" (IHT, Sept. 15-16) showed a mother riding her bicycle in Australia with her right hand on the handlebar, her left hand holding a dog on a leash, and her infant asleep and completely keeled over on the back of the bicycle. The child's hand was quite close to the spokes of the wheel.

Children should be restrained properly on the back of bicycles (and automobiles) in one of many available seats or restraints. The picture depicted was the antithesis of prevention and intelligent child care, although it may have appeared like a cute combination. One false move by a passing vehicle or the dog, could have led to severe injury for the somnolent child.

PETER P. MAGNUS, M.D.
Monastir, Tunisia.

Mideast Peace

It seems that Josef Gilch (Letters, Sept. 19), is forgetting that for years the Jews of Israel were at war with the Arabs of Egypt, during which many Jews, as well as Arabs, died. Yet today Israel and Egypt are in the process of establishing peace.

Would peace ever occur if the past, as Mr. Gilch implies, were associated with the present?

MICHAEL ORECHOFF.
Garches, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Cambodia Plight: A Time to Act

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Two million Cambodians — perhaps half the surviving population of that ravaged land — are going to die of starvation and disease in the next few months unless extensive help from outside can get to them. That is the estimate of doctors and relief workers who have visited there recently.

Even a world numbed to the statistics of war and natural disaster should be moved by the fate of the Cambodians. The pictures of children with the look of concentration-camp victims are before us. What those people have suffered and are suffering justifies a word that should not be cheapened by overuse: holocaust.

According to the experts, it would take an airlift of 600 tons of rice a day, starting immediately, to avert famine. There would have to be large amounts of medicine, and relief teams, and trucks to distribute the supplies in a country stripped of its human and physical infrastructure.

Refused Visas

All that could be done. Oxfam and Unicef and the Red Cross and other agencies are ready to move. The United States and other governments would provide food and money. But political obstacles are preventing action.

The Heng Samrin government, installed in Phnom Penh by invading Vietnamese forces last winter, has refused visas to relief workers — and even revoked some visas. Last week the regime angrily denounced the distribution of food at the border with Thailand, to Cambodian civilians who were not under its control.

The signs are growing that Vietnam is using starvation as a weapon in the effort to consolidate its hold on Cambodia and destroy the remnants of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces. Vietnam wants any Western aid for Cambodia to come through its agents and be distributed to those within its control. The effect would be to abandon to starvation the large areas where its control is contested — as much as 80 percent of the country according to some reports.

The Vietnamese this week apparently launched the dry-season military offensive in Cambodia that U.S. officials have been predicting. The renewed fighting, together with the obstruction of aid from abroad, threatens to bring final disaster on what was an extraordinarily fruitful land until war engulfed it 10 years ago. Correspondents report that rice was not even planted this summer because of the political turmoil. Starvation is not the limit of what the situation in Cambodia threatens. There could be extremely grave political consequences, for the region and the world. State Department officials concerned with the problem see these as some of the possibilities:

- More Cambodians may try to escape into Thailand, which already has 100,000 Cambodians and 120,000 other refugees in camps. The fighting could also spill over into Thailand and increase the strains on its stability.
- China, which resolutely supports the Pol Pot forces, could react to a new Vietnamese offensive by taking punitive military action itself: a move into Laos, for example, or another direct assault on Vietnam. There are reports that Chinese officials told Vice President Mondale, on his recent visit, of their intention to respond strongly to any Vietnamese drive in Cambodia.
- The Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally, might not keep hands off if China moves into Vietnam again. The Russians are deeply engaged in Cambodia, ferrying Vietnamese troops there in Soviet planes and helping with logistics.

Weakest State

"Cambodia is very serious for [illegible] of us," a high U.S. official said the other day. "The weakest state in Asia, because of its weakness, is the point of greatest danger. The event there, if mishandled, have a chance of setting off a chain reaction."

What can the United States do to head off threatening disaster — *human and political?* The Carter administration's reluctant answer is: not much. It stands ready to offer relief but thinks the time is not ripe for larger diplomatic action because the parties involved are committed to another round of fighting. President Carter himself has had little to say.

The gloomy U.S. estimate may be realistic. But we do not want to tell ourselves, if the worst happens, that we stood by and wrung our hands. And I think there is something more dramatic that the United States, Japan and the West European can attempt now. That is to call for an immediate international conference on the human situation in Cambodia.

World Action

World action on the boat refugees from Vietnam showed that public feeling and political pressure could make a difference. After an international conference, Hanoi did back off. Here again is a situation when world outrage could matter.

A conference would have to focus at first on the imminent threat of famine. But that problem is so connected with the political struggle over Cambodia that there might be ways to move on to the larger issue.

The president of the United States and men who hope to succeed him in office are spending much of their time these days worrying about the threat of a few thousand Soviet soldiers in Cuba. They might spare a thought, and some words out loud, for the fate of 2 million Cambodians.

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Third World Tilt to West

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Now that the 34th session of the UN General Assembly is under way, the criticisms of the summer silly season can be put in their place.

If it wasn't Henry Kissinger sounding off about the "ideological radicals" of the Third World and the adverse "geo-political momentum," it was a large portion of the Western press reporting from the Havana meeting of the nonaligned states that Fidel Castro's pro-Soviet line had been successfully rammed down receptive throats.

Last week's vote at the UN brought us back to earth. By the wide margin of 2-to-1, the General Assembly firmly resisted Soviet power and diplomacy and insisted on allowing the Pol Pot regime to keep the Cambodian seat.

Inasmuch as the ebb and flow of over 100 nations can be assessed in one sentence, the Third World is becoming more conservative. Havana was an anomaly.

Old Boys

It was as if all the old boys had gone back for a school reunion. There they met their old companion, Fidel, who in their youth had cajoled them into truancy, putting fireworks into the teachers' mailboxes and other assorted pranks.

It was a time for the youthful adrenalin to flow in one more outrageous outburst before everyone returned to the hard job of survival in a rough world.

The Cambodia vote is significant, not just that it shoves the Havana meeting off the historical map, but because it tells us that a majority of the Third World is determined to use the UN to advance the general course of political evolution in the making of a more civilized planet.

Briefly put, it wants a world that is run by a book of rules, rather than by the will of the big boys. After the vote, no longer will a Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia be quite so easy to justify, nor will a U.S. landing in the Dominican Republic.

The Cambodian vote, however, is only a recent indication of a process of maturation that has been going on in the United Nations for some time. If there was a critical turning point it was in 1973, in the wake of the Yom Kippur war. Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state, had gone to Moscow to talk to the Russians about a cease-fire and negotiations under UN Resolution 242.

Yet, neither Washington nor Moscow demonstrated that they had any means of implementing a cease-fire except with their own forces, which was unacceptable. Egypt was on the east side of the Suez Canal and Israel had a salient across the canal to the outskirts of Suez.

The situation was extraordinarily tense, with Egypt calling for the Russians to come to their aid and Israel asking for more arms from the United States. There were rumors of Soviet troop movements. The United States announced a military alert.

It was a group of Third World nations working behind the scenes in New York that helped break the stalemate. They realized if they were to have any influence at all they had to assume a midpoint between the superpowers — being beholden to only the "revolutionary forces" was a prescription for world disaster. They pushed for a UN force to go in and oversee the cease-fire.

Within 24 hours they were on the ground. UN peacekeeping, which had been under a cloud since the Congo operation in the early 1960s, was given a new lease of life.

Although one can find a score of recent issues where the UN has been used for the cheap scoring of points, usually at the expense of the West, one can also single out, with little effort, a number of major issues where it has been sober and even handed.

Held Back

Take again, Indochina. Although the Russians have suffered a major diplomatic defeat on the recognition of the new Cambodian regime, the Chinese were severely criticized for their invasion of Vietnam in February.

Or take Africa. Both in Namibia and Rhodesia, the Third World bloc has made it difficult for the Russians to maneuver. They have made it clear that they welcome the various Western initiatives of the last three years.

They have held back from pushing to the vote their various resolutions on mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. They have sought to make possible, if it becomes necessary, the interjection of UN peacekeeping forces whose makeup would be strongly biased to pro-Western nations.

In fact, so often does the West get its way these days, that the view from Moscow must look, on balance, bleak. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is still on its feet. The Third World bloc has not, contrary to some early expectations, waged an all-out diplomatic offensive against Israel and Egypt. Behind the scenes, a number of Third World nations have worked to have the contentious issue removed from the agenda of a number of UN meetings.

The great fight over the new "new economic order" appears to have waned. Once OPEC showed it had no overriding commitment to this cause, the tactics of confrontation with the West were re-examined.

The Third World woke up to the realization that 70 percent of its exports go to the West — only 3 percent to the Comecon countries. Now it is seeking to trade even more with the West and is gently pushing the United States, Europe and Japan to be more generous with credit in this time of financial stringency.

Kissinger's "ideological radicals," where are you?

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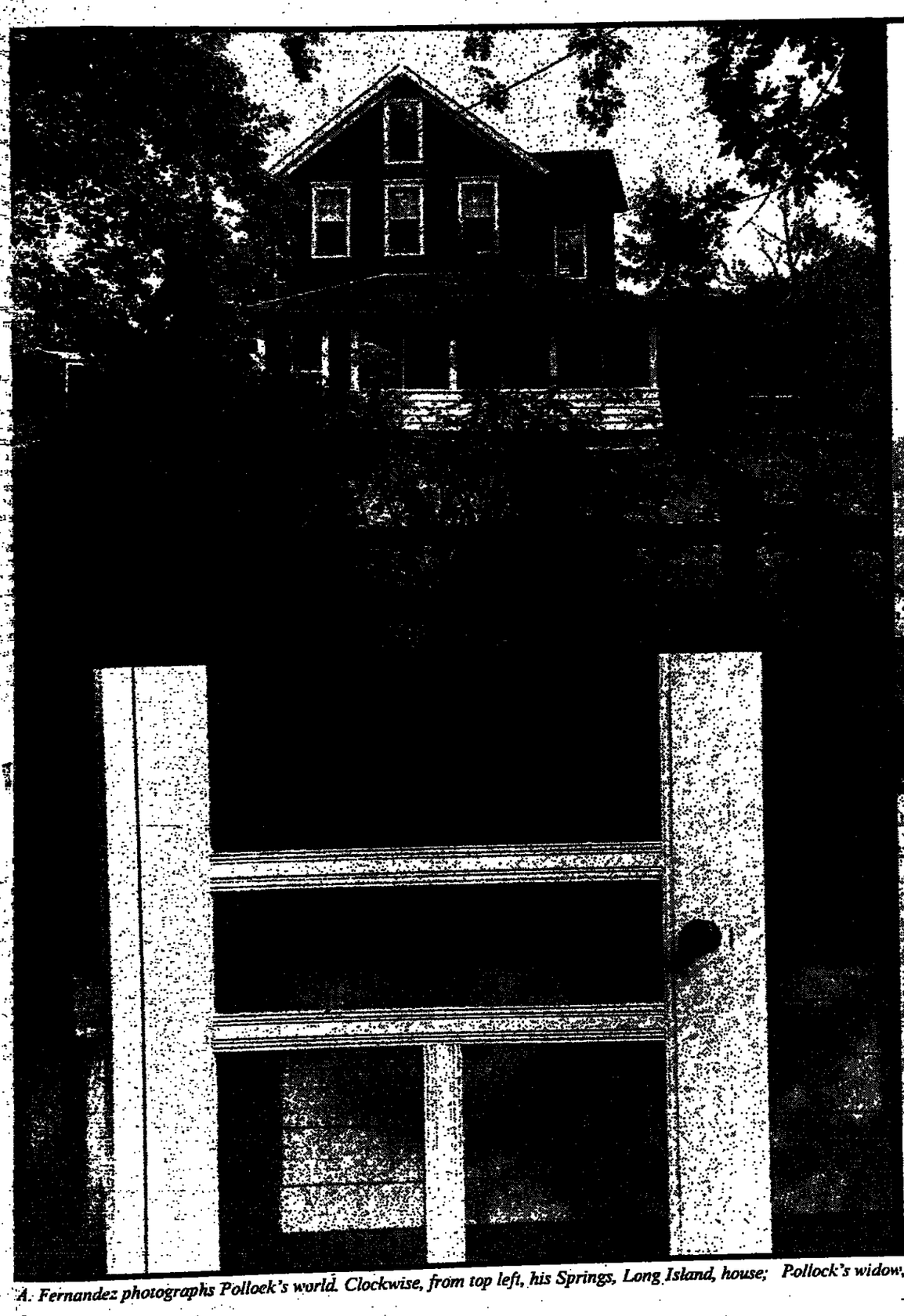
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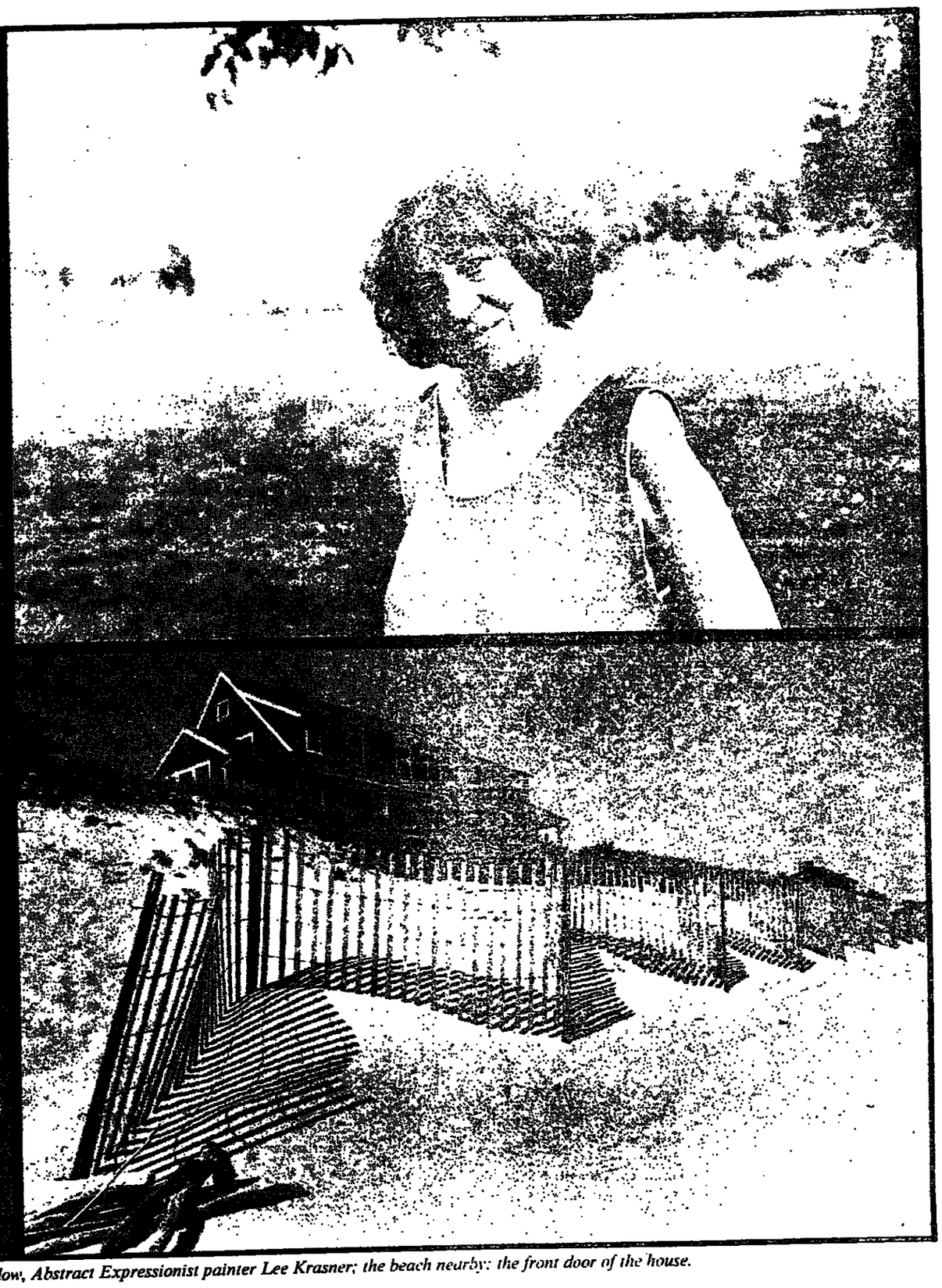
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Destruction page 9W

weekend

he Painter's World
ackson Pollock in East Hampton





A. Fernandez photographs Pollock's world. Clockwise, from top left, his Springs, Long Island, house; Pollock's widow, Abstract Expressionist painter Lee Krasner; the beach nearby; the front door of the house.

by Michael Brenson

week, for the first time in 20 years, Paris ened a major show of 80 Jackson Pollock gs (here through November 18 at the d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris), along photographs of Pollock by Hans Namuth. the American Cultural Center (until No- 10 at 3 rue du Dragon, 75006 Paris) is g a companion show titled, "The World of n Pollock," with photographs of Pollock's lampton by Jesse A. Fernandez (including ve photos) and several works by fellow ab- expressionists Willem de Kooning, Franz Lee Krasner and Robert Motherwell, many others.

The late painter Jackson Pollock embo- died, perhaps to a greater degree than any other American artist, the dichoto- my of American life. He was tough and sive, like Hemingway intolerant of expla- s and comfortable with the hard, almost al texture of facts. At the same time, he eeply if not broodingly introspective, al- aware of the limitations of the known, ained, like Melville, to make room for and ce a determining but eternally elusive im- al world.

a duality is apparent in several of Hans ith's great photographs of Pollock in the im show. The tall, powerful, self-assured with the broad, simple, almost classical fea- is also curiously fragile and afraid, overrun e feverish, chaotic interior life one sensed him. If Pollock is the pre-eminent Ameri- can painter, it is largely because he was able within his work to reconcile these poles. That he *had* to reconcile them, that these poles were so charged that he *had* to spend his life trying to make them a whole, suggests why he was burnt out and gone at an age when other artists are barely beginning.

Paul Jackson Pollock was born in 1912 on a ranch in Cody, Wyo., to parents who were both of Irish-Scottish extraction. His childhood was spent on farms in San Diego and Phoenix, his adolescence in Chico and Riverside, Calif. His interest in art began when he was 10; he was introduced to Eastern religions when he was 16. During the 1928-29 academic year, Pollock was thrown out of school and accused of being a "red rebel" for participating in a written attack on the faculty and on what he saw as the school's overemphasis on sports.

By the time Pollock finished high school, the link with the physical world and the simple way of life, the commitment to art and the experi- ence of alienation from the mainstream of American life were firmly part of him. By 1930, Pollock was ready to go to New York to pursue his artistic career. He made the trip East with his brother Charles (a painter now living in Pa- is) and enrolled immediately at the Art Stu- dent's League, where he studied with Thomas Hart Benton. His early painting, influenced more by the 19th century American landscape painter Albert Pinkham Ryder than by the more realistic Benton, was highly romantic, full of isolated figures set against somber, shadowy backgrounds. Already present are the curviline- ar patterns and lines that came to be one of the identifying characteristics of his mature work.

While struggling through the Depression, sur- viving in part because of the Works Progress Administration (the WPA), a federal project to subsidize the arts, Pollock digested the work of the Mexican muralists Orozco, Rivera and Si- queiros, Picasso, Miro, Masson, and the theory and practice of the Surrealists. As a result, his paintings became progressively more abstract. The interiority was always balanced, however, by an explosive energy and movement, and by the rich, tactile texture of the paint. It was dur- ing the 1930s, when his art was more or less born, that Pollock began the losing battle with alcohol that was to last the rest of his life.

In the early 1940s, a group of artists began to meet regularly on Eighth Street in Greenwich Village to discuss art and to sustain each other through their poverty and oblivion. Later on, they became known as the Abstract Expression- ists, or The New York School, and they changed the face of American art forever. For de Koon- ing, Hoffman, Kline, Motherwell, Newman and Pollock, modern painting was dead. There was no existing artistic system or framework they could follow or believe in. Their alternative was to start anew, to create an art of their own. As Motherwell put it, the issue was "to re-invent reality in painting."

The Abstract Expressionists took the revolt of the Cubists and pushed it further. As with Cub- ism, there is no single point of view in their work, no beginning, middle and end, and no distinction between form and content, figure and ground; what is new is the absence of any consistent approach to space, of any clearly identifiable order, and the complete rejection of pictorial illusionism. In front of a de Kooning, or a Hoffman or a Pollock, existing criteria for approaching art were useless.

In 1942, Peggy Guggenheim gave Pollock his first one-man show at her influential New York gallery, the Art of This Century. The same year, she commissioned him to paint a mural for her home; it was the first time since he became in- terested in the Mexican muralists more than a decade earlier that he was able to realize a large- scale work on a wall. Guggenheim became his dealer, which meant that for the first time he had a contract and a steady income. He could now give up the menial jobs he had been period- ically forced to accept in order to devote himself full-time to painting. The years of poverty were over.

In 1945, Pollock and the distinguished ab- stract painter Lee Krasner were married. They moved to East Hampton on Long Island, where he remained until his death. Then, in 1947, Pol- lock began a body of work that is one of the postwar artistic landmarks. The scale was larg- er, and there was no longer any trace of figura- tion. Pollock continued to work on canvas, but the canvas was now not on an easel but on the floor; he continued to use paint but the paint was no longer applied directly with a brush. He either flicked it at the canvas with a brush or with his finger tips or a stick, or he let it fall from his finger tips or an open paint tube.

The "drip" technique seemed to break down all existing barriers between Pollock and the canvas. He stood over it and walked around it and occasionally stepped into it, as the small boy must have walked around and stood over the earth on the farm where he grew up: he dropped his paint or tossed it about as he might once have planted or scattered seeds. The tech- nique made the primal dimension of painting and of his past more accessible to him. In the "drip" works, one has the sense that the artist and his tools and his canvas have become one; this union is reflected by the extraordinary syn- thesis within the works, between order and dis- order, feeling and intellect, absence and pres- ence, being and non-being, and by the "all- over" unity of the pictorial surface.

The critical reaction to Pollock's "drip" works was for the most part derisive. One critic referred to "Jackson Pollock's snarl of tar and confetti." Another said that "most of Pollock's paintings. . .resemble nothing so much as a mop of tangled hair I have an irresistible urge to comb out. To many, the "drip" technique seemed to be sacrilege, an arbitrary, styleless, uncontrollable method that violated all the rules of art. Harold Rosenberg, along with Clement Greenberg the critic most responsible for the eventual appreciation and acceptance of the new painters, understood what "action paint- ing" was about: "At a certain moment, the can- vas began to appear to one American painter after another as an area in which to act — rather than as a space in which to reproduce, analyze, or 'express' an object, actual or imagined. What was to go on the canvas was not a picture but an event." Rosenberg's extravagant claim that "the new painting has broken down every distinction between art and life" may or may not be true; what is important here is that it suggests what Pollock and the others were after.

In the 1950s, Pollock's abstract webs became more dense; in some canvases, the layers of paint are so thick that the paintings seem like sculpture. At the same time, knowing that the "drip" paintings would lead eventually to repe- tition, Pollock returned to the kind of figuration he had explored earlier, which allowed him to work more deliberately with the products of his imagination. The clearly identifiable images from this period are in his drawings, and they tell an alarming story. The faces are suggestive both of anguish and paranoia. The widespread recognition Pollock was beginning to receive coincided with severe bouts of depression, dur- ing which he was capable of questioning the val- ue of what he was doing to the point of artistic paralysis.

Then, in 1956, he inadvertently crashed his recently acquired but used Cadillac into a clump of trees. The car overturned and he was killed instantly.

Although there have been Pollock exhibitions since his death, there has been no major show in Paris since 1959. The current museum show, "Jackson Pollock. Drawing into Painting," will be here until November 18 (It has already been to Oxford, Dusseldorf and Lisbon and is on its way to Amsterdam and finally New York's Museum of Modern Art.) Organized by Bernice Rose of the MOMA in New York, it is a stunning show. The emphasis on Pollock's methods should dispel once and for all whatever doubts may remain about his seriousness and artistic control. The immediacy and scope of the images suggest the transcendent power of his work; Pollock may be one of those few artists whose work exists on a plane beyond which one cannot go. ■

AUSTRIA

GRAZ. Styrian summer includes Sept. 28-29 in the castle gardens: Robert Moran (U.S.A) presents "Dance Marathon" with the Zagreb Free Dance Chamber Ensemble. Choreography: Milano Bros.

SALZBURG. *Palace concerts continue* with Oct. 1: Helmut Klockl and Wolfgang Walter (Telemann, Quantz, Bach and Mozart). Oct. 2: Salzburg Piano Trio (Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven). Oct. 3: Salzburg Wind Quintet (Haydn, Mozart, Vivaldi and Reicha). Oct. 4: Salzburg Serenade-Ensemble (Mozart and Beethoven). Oct. 5: Akiko Sagara (Mozart, Schubert and Chopin).

VIENNA. 3rd International Exhibition of Textile Miniatures through Oct. in the Austrian Museum For Avant-garde Art . . . Oct. 4-Jan. 1980. "Vienna in 1529 — the first Turkish Siege" exhibition in the State History Museum.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. to Oct. 13. Flanders Festival. (Tel: 737.31.11). Oct. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Christoph von Dohnanyi at the Palais des Beaux Arts at 8:30 . . . Jorg Demus will be at the Auditorium Hamoir, 12 Av. Hamoir. Oct. 3 at 8:15. Tel: 374.19.81 . . . Theatre Royal de la Monnaie. Tel: 218.12.01. In the Grande Salle: "Il Duca d'Alba" (Donizetti). Sept. 29, Oct. 2, 5 and 9 at 8:00 and Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 at 3:00 . . . Brussels Jazz Club, 13, Grand'Place. Sept. 28-29, jazz singer Rhoda Scott.

GHENT. Flanders Festival includes — Sept. 28 in the Cathedral: Bernard Haitink (Stravinsky, Mozart). Oct. 2 in the Cathedral at 8:30: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Christoph von Dohnanyi.

MONS. Theatre Royal (as part of the Wallonie Festival). Oct. 5 at 8: Scottish National Orchestra conducted by Sir Alexander Gibson (Haydn). Tel: 065-33.71.74.

ENGLAND

LONDON. Election of the Lord Mayor of London. Oct. 2 at 12:00 at Guildhall, followed by a procession . . . Sister Sledge is at the Odeon, Hammersmith. Sept. 30 . . . The Round House Gallery, Chalk Farm Road, London N.W., to Oct. 6: Contemporary Polish Tapestries. Tel: 267.25.41 . . . London Contemporary Dance Theater, at the Round House, Oct. 1-13 . . . Paco Pena's Flamenco Company at the Sadlers Wells Theater to Oct. 6. Tel: 01-837.16.72 . . . The Royal Opera presents the world premiere of "Therese" Oct. 1 with another performance on Oct. 5. Performances of "Romeo and Juliet" Oct. 3, 4 and 6. Tel: 01-240.10.66. Credit cards: 836.69.03 . . . English National Opera at the London Coliseum will perform "Aida" on Oct. 2 and 5, and "La Cenerentola" Oct. 3 and 6 . . . Pianist Geoffrey Saba, South Bank debut at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Sept. 30 includes the world premiere of Colin Matthews' "Toccata, Nocturne and Scherzo," and the British premiere of Kagel's "An Tasten" . . . Crafts Council, 12, Waterloo Place, to Oct. 27: *Exhibition by 4 master craftswomen* — a glassblower, jeweler, bookbinder and weaver . . . Cleveland Orchestra under Lorin Maazel conclude European tour at the Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 28 with Brahms' 2nd and 3rd symphonies . . . Burlington International Fine Art Fair, Sept. 28-Oct. 12 at the Royal Academy of Arts . . . National Collector's Fair, Oct. 2-4 in the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch . . . *Horse of the Year Show* at Wembley Arena, Oct. 1-6 . . . Yehudi Menuhin will be giving concerts with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Sept. 29 and 30, Oct. 2 and 7 at the Royal Festival Hall.

SWANSEA. Oct. 1-20, 32nd Swansea *Festival opens with two concerts by the* Halle Orchestra on Oct. 1 and 2 in the Brangwyn Hall. Other symphony concerts will be given by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Claudio Abbado; the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra; the Philharmonia will give three concerts, two conducted by Ashkenazy. The Welsh National Opera will perform Janacek's "The Makropoulos Case;" "The Pearl Fishers" and "La Traviata." Tel: Swansea, (0792) 50821.

FINLAND

HELSINKI. Pianist Tedd Joselson will be at the Finlandia Hall, Oct. 3-4. Kondrashin will conduct Prokofiev's 2nd piano concerto.

FRANCE

CHARLEVILLE-MEZIERES. World Festival of Puppet Theater, Sept. 28-Oct. 4. Street shows, exhibitions, etc. Tel: (24) 33.23.87 or Paris 783.33.58.

NIMES, *to Sept. 30: Open Golf Championships* for Under-25-year-olds. Tel: (66) 87.93.57.

PARIS. Sept. 28, the Yusef Lateef Quartet will give a concert at the S.I.E.M., 6, Rue Albert de Laparent, 75007 Paris . . . Festival de France, Theatre des Champs Elysees — Sept. 28 at 7:30: Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim with soloist, Isaac Stern. (Mozart: Symphony No. 39; Concerto for violon No. 4; Symphony No. 40). Oct. 2 at 8:30: "The Rape of Lucrece" (Britten) performed by the Musical Theater from Angiers. Oct. 3: Philharmonic Orchestra of the Pays des Loires under Marc Soustrot with soloist Katia Ricciarelli; (Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi). Oct. 5 and 6: National Orchestra of the Monte-Carlo Opera under Lawrence Foster. (Oct. 5: J. Charpentier, Saint-Saens, Dvorak. Oct. 6: Weber, Brahms, Prokofiev.) . . . The Alvin Ailey Dance Theater will be at the Theatre de la Ville until Oct. 7 . . . At the Cernuschi Museum until Oct. 28: Exhibition of contemporary paintings by Chinese artist Lin Fong-Mien . . . Palais Des Congres, Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1, 2 and 3 and 9:00 and Sept. 30 at 5:00: Robert Charlebois and Nanette Workman.

SCEAUX, festival continues with — Sept. 28 at 8:45: Ani and Raffi Petrossian (Faure, Bizet, Ravel and Rachmaninoff). Sept. 29 at 5:30: The Little Singers of the Wooden Cross (religious music). Sept. 30 at 5:30: Fontanarosa Trio (Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms).

IRELAND

DUBLIN, to Dec. 31. Exhibition of Turkish Painting and Manuscripts in the Chester Beatty Library . . . 21st Theater Festival (Oct. 1-20) includes six world premieres. These are "A Life," (Hugh Leonard) which opens at the Abbey Theater on Oct. 4; "Deoraiocht," (Macdara O'Fathartha's adaptation of Padraig O'Conaire's novel). Oct. 2 at the Peacock Theater: "The Half Promised Land," (Maeve Binchy). Oct. 11 at the Peacock; "Captive Audience," (Desmond Forristal). Oct. 10 at the Gate Theater; "Crooked in the Car Seat," Oct. 9 at the Eblana Theater; "The Ha'penny Bridge," Oct. 10 at the Project Theater. Princess Grace of Monaco will perform in a solo presentation of "Birds, Beasts and Flowers" by John Westbrook, Oct. 19. There will also be nine Irish premieres including the award-winning "American Buffalo," by David Mamet.

ITALY

VENICE. Sept. 28 and 29, in the Teatro Toniolo — Mestre. "Treemonisha", three-act opera written by Scott Joplin in 1911. First integral performance according to original version of the ragtime opera.

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG. Oct. 6-14. International Autumn Fair in the Kirchberg Exhibition Hall includes household and office equipment, electrical equipment and fashions.

SPAIN

BARCELONA. Oct. 1-31, music festival *includes concerts* by Maurice Andre, Gustav Leonard, L'Orchestra de Paris under Daniel Barenboim, Maurizzio Pollini and others. Tel: (3) 317.99.28.

SCOTLAND

PILOTCHRY, to Oct. 6. Theater Festival includes — Oct. 1: "Private Lives": Oct. 3 and 6: "Meet Me by Moonlight": Oct. 5: "Bedroom Farce": Sept. 28 and Oct. 2: "The Lights are Warm and Colored": Sept. 29 and Oct. 3: "Arms and the Man": Sept. 29 and Oct. 4: "Jenny." (Tel: 0796-2680).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, to Oct. 5, Berlin Arts Festival *includes, on Oct. 2 at 8: Boris Bloch* (Beethoven, Chopin, Busoni). Oct. 4-5 at 8:00 in the Philharmonie: the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra directed by Leonard Bernstein. (Mahler: Symphony No. 9).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BALLET GALA

For The City of Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Tel: 01-731.18.45. Sunday Oct. 7 at 7:30 at the London Coliseum — artists include, John Clifford, Los Angeles Ballet, Michael Coleman, Lesley Collier, Anthony Dowell, Wayne Eagling, Stephen Jefferies, Johnna Kirkland, Benjamin Luxon, Monica Mason, Robert North, Merle Park, Jennifer Penney, Marguerite Porter, Nola Rae, Mark Silver, Wayne Sleep, Robert Tear, Alfreda Thorogood, David Wall. Artists of Ballet Rambert, London Contemporary Dance Theater, London Festival Ballet and The Royal Ballet. Introduced by Brian Rix. Conductors, Philip Gammon and Anthony Twiner.

MAXIME LE FORESTIER

Sept. 29 at 8:45: Maxime Le Forestier will give a concert in aid of the Perce-Neige Organization for mentally handicapped children as part of the Festival de Saint-Cloud, in the park.

Walk — Don't Run

by Joel Stratte-McClure

The French have a rational but poetic description of my favorite pastime: *Un jour de sentier; huit jours de sante.* Crudely translated this means: One day of walking is worth eight days of good health. But rhyme and reason apart, autumn is the most enjoyable time of year to take a brisk walk from Belgium to Spain — or along some of the shorter sections of the extensive network of trails that traverses France.

The footpaths are known as the Sentiers de Grande Randonnee or, to seasoned walkers, simply as GRs. Each trail is numbered (the GR 1 encircles Paris) and blazed at regular intervals with red and white stripes which are painted on conspicuous stones, trees and other easily sighted natural objects. A central organization supplies maps and booklets, known as *topo-guides*, which provide directions, give some idea of the terrain and point out local sites. All of the trails are reachable by public transport — you take a train to one station and walk through the countryside to another. What's even better is that you rarely see large numbers of hikers on the GRs, even though the system is becoming more and more popular as an inexpensive form of travel and exercise.

"Since the energy crisis began, people have been asking me more about walking in France than about flights to Nepal or Kenya," says Catherine Domain, the owner of the Paris travel bookshop Ulysse. "It's something they can do for a day or a month without a great deal of expense."

According to veteran hikers, the greatest benefit of the GR travel method is that you can explore the French countryside at your own leisurely pace and venture forth at different seasons for a fresh view. Taking a GR is not like backpacking in the Adirondacks or climbing Mount Olympus. It is a very casual pursuit. The paths meander through rustic villages, leaf-changing forests and ready-to-be-harvested vineyards. They take in local landmarks and vistas. You can buy eggs from local farmers, pick blackberries, taste wine and sleep in small inns, at campsites or even with the local families.

"I've been invited to sip wine with a mayor and have slept in a priest's house during an excursion in Normandy," recounts advertising executive John Keeney, who has been following GR markings for the past five years. "The most rewarding aspect of the hike, beside the physical benefits, is being very tired and having a good country meal before collapsing into bed."

You need very little equipment to tackle the GRs. A sturdy pair of walking shoes is a prerequisite and, because the terrain is not too treacherous, most hikers prefer tennis shoes or light boots. Carry a small lightweight pack with a change of clothes, a second pair of shoes, a slicker, knife, flashlight, food and other scouting necessities. A paperback or deck of cards is recommended in case rain drives you indoors for a few hours.

Before embarking on a lengthy stroll in the mountains of Corsica or the ridges of the Pyrenees, it makes sense to take some one-day hikes in the flatter parts of the country to get accustomed to the pace. Around Paris, the walk from Maisse to Malesherbes is a good warmup, for example. Or those along the Loire River, or in Burgundy. Then you can approach the hilly Morvan, the ravines of the Luberon or the cliffs of Normandy.

The worst thing you can do is walk too far your first day out. It's best to start at about 10 kilometers and work your way up. You may be slightly stiff after the first couple of days, but it is, as everyone knows, a pleasant pain. A good 30-kilometer hike lasts from six to eight hours and you should stop and sit down for five minutes each hour. And take a leisurely picnic lunch.



I accompanied some friends on a 60-kilometer walk from Autern Vezelay last weekend along the GR 13. Local farmers allowed us to fresh grapes from the pregnant vines, and we purchased some local wi in Irancy. Along the way we met a Paris cab driver on the first stretch 500-kilometer walk which he expected would take 15 days. We explo the grottoes near Arcy-sur-Cure and mooed at uninterested cows along Cure River. The hike crisscrossed many different types of terrain in a sm area, and the group's overall reaction was enthusiastic.

"I would think twice about taking a driving tour of France after go on the GRs," said Nouane Chanh, a 28-year-old Laotian who conte that the French terrain in France reminds her of home. "I've never b able to pick carrots and corn from a car." Ed Mervosh, a 38-year reporter for Business Week magazine, suggested that "President Ca should stop jogging and do something more sensible like this."

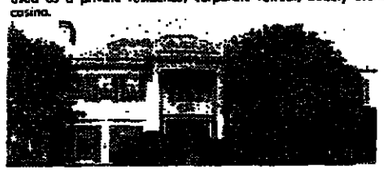
The GR system, which has been expanding since its advent about years ago, is constantly being improved. Next month, says a spokesman the Comite National des Sentiers de Grande Randonnee, an updated cou try-wide map will be published by the French National Geographical In tute that will include 130 different GR trails covering a total of 25,0 kilometers in France alone.

These trails are designed to link up with others in Luxembourg, Switz land, Belgium and Spain. Although most countries have organized hiki trails, they are generally not as centralized as those in France. The Instit Geographique National map (Number 903), regional GR maps and t *topo-guides* can be purchased at specialized bookstores. The small guid books cost about $6 each and can be bought at bookstores like Au Vie Campeur, 123 rue Latran, 75005 Paris. Further details and informatio may be obtained from the Comite National des Sentiers de Grande Ra donnee, 92 rue de Cligoncourt, 75883 Paris. Telephone: 259.60.40.

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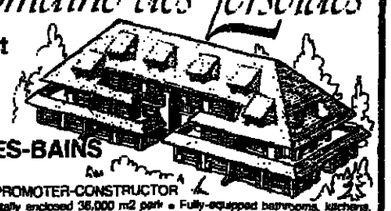
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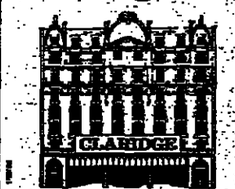
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Persian Tale of Splendor and Destruction

by Souren Melikian

IDON — The exhibition of 16th-century miniatures from Iran on view at e British Museum until October 28 will be at the National Gallery in shington from Dec. 16 to March 2, then at the Fogg Art Museum in . Mass., from March 20 to May 18) is e long remembered for good reasons so good ones. In any case, it is bound museum annals as a memorial of de- nd outrage.

d reasons are summed up in the thor- tified title of the exhibition: "Wond- Age." Of the 85 exhibits, many are rpieces never before seen in public. s of the great painters of the period, working in the royal atelier at Tabriz, familiar to most, but the visual shock vork.

ures from two extraordinary manu- ecuted for Shah Tahmasp (1524-56) osite one another for the first time. e "Book of Kings," a versified history by Ferdowsi in the 10th century. Its tures, of which 37 are on view, were bout 1530-40. The other manuscript is Romances," written in the 12th centu- ami, the greatest of Iran's early esoter- The volume, completed between 1539 belongs to the British Library, where niniature can be seen at a time.

wo manuscripts are enough to make f the most important shows of Middle rt ever. For perhaps the first time, a zeroes in on a closely defined period ess than a century. Its stylistic consist- es it easier to look at, especially for the r. If only for this reason, the show was tly thought out. When confronted with tic language of a new world, it is that of an effort not to be forced to adjust, n to everything else, to the changes it ugh in the course of time.

, it would be hard to find an art built ations further removed from those of rn world. At first the eye is riveted by sity of color, unmatched in any other painting, and by the calligraphic f the drawing. It takes a while to real- w unfamiliar that pictorial world is.

painting is not a descriptive art. A ld in every image, and every detail has every object and every color, a pur- re, a veiled horseman mounted on a eaded steed gallops through the deep e scattering sparkles of gold from his aura, as flying angels come down im with offerings on golden trays. In im, slightly higher up, a crowned angel und, pointing the way as flames of glo- around the horseman's body. His face y a white veil to protect him from the t no human can bear, the Prophet ad is thus carried off by the supernatural creature Boraq in his ascent through the skies. He listens to the archangel Gabriel, who tells him that he is about to enter into the presence of God.

This is the opening image to one of Nezami's "Five Romances" called the "Seven Figures." It is a story of esoteric quest, the earliest in Persian poetry to carry the stamp of Sufism, which is at the heart of the higher expressions of Iranian culture. As in every Persian romance, the story is preceded by a celebration of God and His creation, of His Prophet Muhammad and the divine message imparted to him, and the miniature illustrates his mystical ascent through the seven skies.

Thoughout, there is a feeling of mystery, even though most of the images have no supernatural motifs. Similarly, in another image, an old woman stops Sultan Sanjar by clutching his gown. Riders stop to wonder at her boldness. Two trees sway and bow to each other, the kestrel of a hunter on horseback cranes its neck in wonder, a human-faced sun pours down its rays of gold from the top left corner and, on closer inspection, every rock of the hilly background turns out to have the profile of a human or an animal. As the eye gets used to the outlandish garbs and conventions, the spectator becomes aware of hidden allusions. Symbol after symbol discloses itself; meanings within meanings are progressively perceived. It takes a long look and more than one visit to assimilate the forms, the composition.

Even so, part of the message still eludes the spectator — the text is inextricably woven into the miniatures. These are mostly poem paintings, and the columns of writing, beautifully calligraphed, are made an integral part of the composition. Echoing their lines, further verses are not infrequently calligraphed by the painter within the drawing itself, giving rise to an interplay of thoughts and themes. Thus, it's a thousand pities that the catalog lets down the reader so badly.

Mr. Stuart Cary Welch, who organized the exhibition and is a curator of Hindu and Muslim Painting at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, Mass., does not read Persian. So for the poems, he turned to a Miss Sheila R. Canby, and for historical inscriptions (and signatures?) he called upon a colleague at Princeton, Professor Martin Bernard Dickson, who, he says early in his introduction, kindly answered "telephone calls at 5 a.m., horribly demanding questions about the personal habits of 16th-century princes, requests for translations of discouragingly long and complicated inscriptions."

Were there too many of those 5 a.m. calls? That might account for the astonishing bloopers that make the catalog rather hazardous reading. Almost every page calls for some correction. In a portrait owned by the American collector Edwin Binney, 3rd (p.193), which is one of the greatest studies of a single figure ever painted by an Iranian artist, two verses are calligraphed at the top of a writing tablet lying in front of the seated man: "At the top of his tablet [was] written in gold: The master's harshness is better than the father's kindness." The meaning matches the image, in keeping with Persian tradition. The translators understood: "On the frontispiece of his mind he had written. . ." — a translation incompatible with the meter of the verse. They read *sarlowh* "frontispiece", instead of *sar-e lowh*, "at the top of the tablet."

In so doing, they missed the point of what is a major document in the history of Iranian painting: It is probably the earliest surviving self-portrait by an Iranian artist.

As the cataloguers themselves wrote, the painter who signed the portrait is Mir Sayyed Ali. They should have remembered here that he was the son of an equally famous master, Mir Mosavver. The lines probably refer to Mir Sayyed Ali's father, Mir Mosavver, who taught him his craft, thereby obliquely identifying the painting as the artist's self-portrait.

A limited understanding of Persian literature, social history and epigraphy — the art of deciphering scripts — presumably accounts for several regrettable misreadings and dubious statements of art history. Once again, the Mir Mosavver-Mir Sayyed Ali artistic dynasty got tangled in the mess. In the "Five Romances," the painter has inscribed two verses of his own choice that echo the general theme of the poem — our world is a field of ruins not to be coveted — and he signed the minute calligraphy with his name: Mir Mosavver. The catalog authors decided that the verses were intended by the signer, Mir Mosavver, not as a signature to the painting but. . .as a compliment to his son, Mir Sayyed Ali, who, Mr. Welch assures us, "assisted" another painter, Aga Mirak, who is baffllingly credited with the execution. Unfortunately, the convoluted reasoning does not hold water. It rests on a mistranslation of a verse once again. Moreover, the stirring vision of dad giving sonny a big pat on the shoulder fits better with a Hollywood scenario than with the mores of traditional Middle Eastern society.

It is on such flimsy foundations that the authors worked out their elaborate system of attributions of unsigned miniatures, by far the most numerous. They have a little more work to do.

Far worse, the treatment of the "Book of Kings" on which the whole exhibition focuses implies a surprising misunderstanding of the very nature of Iranian manuscript painting at that time. Not only are the columns of text inextricably woven into the image, but the very format of the image and its composition are directly dependent on the calligraphy. Modular units within the script itself were used by Iranian miniature painters to determine the precise dimensions of the frame and of its seemingly irregular contours, as well as the placement of the focal points within the composition.

The balance of the image on one side of a double page was determined in relationship to the other side, and from one double page to another a rhythm was established. Anyone who knew these rules would presumably refrain from breaking up a major manuscript. Yet that is precisely what happened to the "Book of Kings," which until recently was complete, with its 258 miniatures and text.

Until 1959, when a member of the Rothschild family sold it to Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a noted collector of medieval and Renaissance rare books, it was still in impeccable condition. This was perhaps an unexpected move from a collector dedicated to incunabula and early first editions from Italy and other Western countries, but the catalog explains it. In it, Mr. Welch thanks Mr. Houghton "not only for having accepted our suggestion that he acquire Shah Tahmasp's 'Book of Kings' but also for allowing Professor Dickson and myself to publish it." A highly discerning collector of Iranian and Indian miniature paintings long before he became a curator, Mr. Welch could hardly fail to fall into ecstasy over a manuscript of this magnitude. However, its attraction would seem to have been less compelling to its owner. Or, if it was, it failed to protect it.

Leaves were first removed from the manuscript in 1962. In 1968, several were exhibited at Knoedler's, the New York Gallery dealing in Old Masters. In 1972, 78 of them were given to the Metropolitan Museum and others were displayed on temporary loan. Mr. Houghton's generosity was highly praised, but not a word was said about the dismemberment of a major artistic monument.

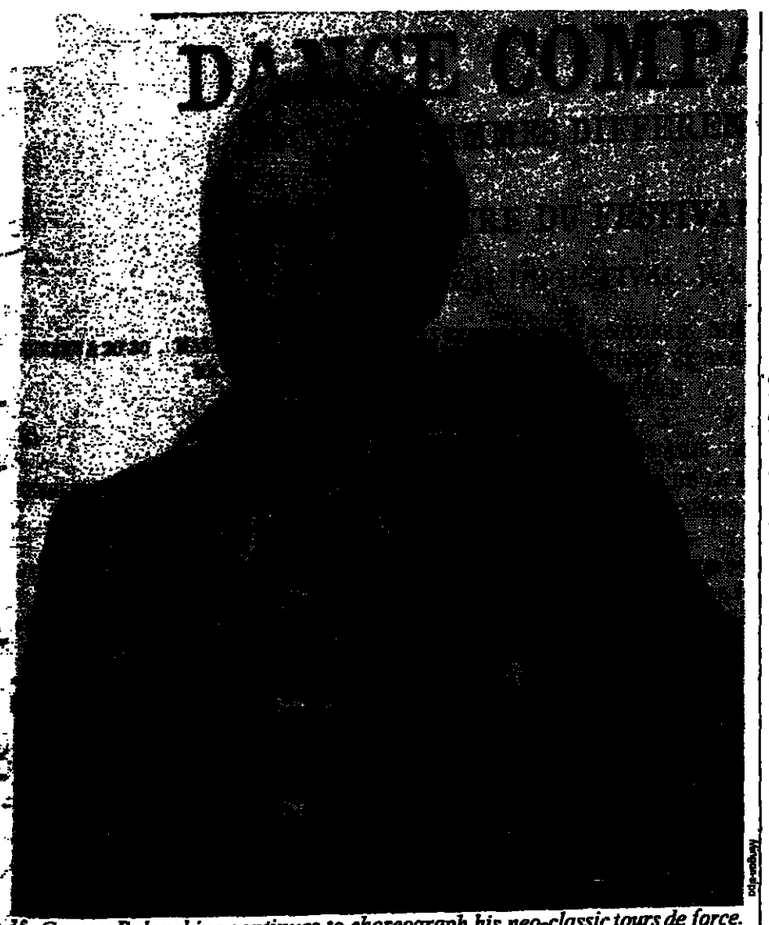
By the mid-1970s, dealing circles were throbbing with rumors that the Houghton Shah Name, as it was now called, was on the market, and on Nov. 17, 1977, seven leaves were sent to be auctioned at Christies's. Further private sales were made through Colnaghi's and Agnew's of London. The latest selling exhibition, held at Agnew's from July 3 to August 24, 1979, resulted in a unique ocurrence in museum annals. While 37 leaves of the manuscript, some still owned by Mr. Houghton and others by "private collectors," went on show at the British Museum on August 10, 17 others were up for sale at Agnew's. Commercially speaking, such excellent timing is unlikely to be equaled again: The unique "wonder of the age", as the catalog so rightly calls it, is gone.

Will that famous international concern about the great cultural monuments be stirred by something so small in size, so abstruse in character, so remote culturally? If an Irish national monument such as the Book of Kells had been broken up, parts sold piecemeal by an American millionaire and fragments displayed on loan to the British Museum, one has a lurking suspicion that the world might hear more about it. Here, alas, the case has no political drama to it. The loss is simply to the world, and, worse, to future generations when this secret art becomes better understood. ■



Prophet Muhammad's Heavenly Journey, a Persian miniature now on view.

The Balanchine Inspiration



75, George Balanchine continues to choreograph his neo-classic tours de force.

by Susan Reimer-Torn

n 1925, when Sergei Diaghilev's Ballets Russes were all the rage in Paris, Diaghilev suddenly had an inspiration. He decided to give a new Stravinsky score to an roven, 21-year-old Russian choreographer in company. It was another one of his outra- us ideas: The choreographer was a novice Paris' balletomanes were known to be su- rfitical, snobby and star-conscious.

y 1927, the young choreographer — George anchine by name — was ready with a ballet ed "Apollon Musagete." Diaghilev staged it 1928, and it was immediately acclaimed a terpiece.

his weekend Parisians will have the chance ee "Apollo" again, when six dancers from New York City Ballet, including Mikhail yshnikov, appear in excerpts of it along with e other Balanchine and Jerome Robbins ks.

alanchine, since 1948 director of the New k City Ballet, looks back on "Apollo" as a ning point in his career. He recalls how, in- ed by Stravinsky's music, he too dared "not se everything," to "clarify by limiting what ned to be multiple possibilities to the one ch is inevitable." The courage to eliminate, drive to purge the dance of anything unnecary to the logical development of his vision these have remained the characteristics of Balanchine's work. It is the image of the dance reduced to its essence.

In the late 1920s, as Diaghilev began to flirt with modernism, Balanchine began to move in another direction, to restore ballet to the classic dance — but in a distinctly modern spirit. He had discovered what has endured as the Balanchine "neo-classic" style; that is, a return to the centuries-old academic ballet but with a distinctive touch. His approach reshapes, distorts, extends, inverts, syncopates but never obliterates the classic dance. Balanchine adds bent or turned-in legs, protruding hips, hyper-elongated limbs, flexed feet, walks on the heels, unexpected contractions and twists to the classic vocabulary. Beginning with "Apollo," Balanchine has proved himself a seemingly inexhaustible source of movement invention. In a duet with Terpsichore, the muse of the dance, Apollo kneels on the floor and the muse stretches out flat on his upper back — just one example of the choreographer's innovative manipulation of two bodies dancing together.

In 1933, Balanchine transferred his activities from Paris to New York and began his long, ultimately successful, struggle to establish a major company — what was to become the New York City Ballet. He found the American atmosphere congenial. An American public relatively unsteeped in ballet tradition did not clamor for familiar classics, so he was free to develop a contemporary repertory of mostly plotless dance to distinguished classical music. He could concentrate on the ensemble rather than on big-name dancers, since Americans then didn't know too many, and he was able to get away with bare stage sets and no costumes.

Balanchine was delighted by America's athletic, long-legged young girls. They weren't tragic, dying swans (Balanchine liked to refer to their "angelic unconcern towards emotion") but energetic, enthusiastic material for his sculpting and propulsion. The Balanchine dancer must have not only an advanced classic technique, but an ability to dance his "impossible," amplified vocabulary, the skill to attack a super-accelerated tempo and unexpected configurations. As Lincoln Kirstein, co-founder of the company, has described the Balanchine dancer, "a slim arrow with the resilience of a snake of toughened steel, headed by a thinking dart."

A highly trained musician himself, Balanchine choreographed to the work of music's most eminent composers. He enjoyed a unique collaboration with Stravinsky; they were both trying to make the audience "see the music and hear the dance." The "Agon" pas de deux scheduled for Paris this week was the last of the Stravinsky scores composed especially for Balanchine. It is a 20-minute piece for 12 dancers with more concentrated movement than most full-length classics. Tight and rigorous in construction, it is driven by an insistent rhythmic complexity and is stark, mechanical and razor-sharp in style. (Balanchine calls it his "IBM ballet.")

In it, two dancers intertwine in a series of acrobatic convolutions, often giving the impression they are balancing on a tightrope. The male manipulates the female into a series of contorted, hyper-extended positions. In contradiction of all ballet conventions, he supports the ballerina in a series of difficult balances while he lies flat on his back. Music and dance are joined in the nonlinear logic of complex, interlocking parts. "Agon" has been criticized as being too calculated, cold and cerebral, but Balanchine's tenderness and humor redeems it — as it does his other abstract ballets.

While most Balanchine ballets have no plot line, they examine interrelationships and emotional climate. A certain mood or tension inevitably arises from the "abstract" movement; "Agon" is a metaphor for struggle in an age of anxiety. Other ballets are romantic, even sentimental. Balanchine has reworked full-length classics ("Nutcracker," "Coppelia," "Don Quixote") complete with pageantry, national dances, characters and plot. His musical taste has made excursions into the relatively popular; he has used both John Philip Sousa marches and George Gershwin songs for classical ballets.

His lighter, more accessible side will also be seen this week. The "Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux" — danced to music from "Swan Lake" — is a sunny tribute to the Russian classics. Romantic, soaring and lyrical, it is lightly accented with a sense of daring and the unexpected.

"The Steadfast Tin Soldier," another duet, is an example of the Balanchine story ballet. Based on the Hans Christian Anderson tale of a tin soldier in love with a toy ballerina, this lightweight work is made interesting by the ingenious but highly constrained movement derived for the stiff cavalier and his animated doll. It is Baryshnikov's performance, with his soldierly pride and restrained emotion, that elevates it from a bagatelle to a dramatic tour de force.

Once, when discussing his choreography, Balanchine said: "Steps are easy. It's *why* you do them that's important. By 'why' I mean a visual reason for moving in a certain way. . .you have to have a flair for putting steps together in some design that will provoke an appetite in people." This week's glimpse of Balanchine's works is sure to be a tantalizing appetizer to the September 1980 appearance scheduled for the entire Company. ■

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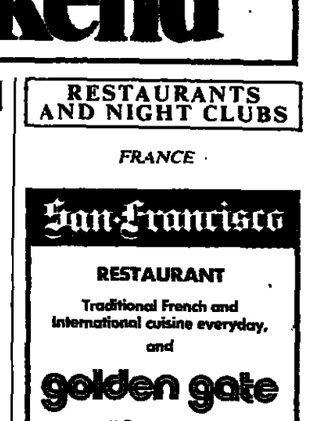
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108	97½	AlaP pf 11	11.		z100	99½	99½	99½	
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf 8.28	11.		z150	73	72	73	+1
16⅞	13⅜	Alagsco 1.40	9.1	9	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
28⅞	13½	Alaskin .66	2.3	26	218	u28⅞	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅞
45⅝	23½	Albany 1	2.4	10	57	41¼	41	41	—1
9	6¼	Alberto .36	4.4	10	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
44⅞	31	Albrtsn 1.20	2.7	8	12	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	AlcanA 2	4.9	5	145	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
33⅜	22⅞	AlcoStd 1.40	4.1	7	19	u33¾	33½	33¾	+ ½
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	4.8	6	185	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
34⅜	18½	AlisCp 1	3.3	7	118	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
28⅞	25¾	AlgCp pf2.86	10.		1307	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
13	6½	AlgAir		4	241	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	18	AlgAir pf1.87	8.4		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
26⅛	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.1	5	316	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.4		135	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ½
23⅜	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10.		14	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅛	AlgPw 1.76	11.	6	238	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.6	6	20	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
34½	20⅞	Allergan .60	2.0	11	47	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.7	10	1312	u43¼	41⅞	43	+1
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt .86	6.8	7	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.2	12	16	19	19	19	— ¼
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.2	6	306	26	25⅝	26	
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh 1.80	4.9	6	x62	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	3.9	9	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
21⅛	14½	AlphPr .72a	3.6	8	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	4.7	5	458	59⅝	59⅜	59¼	— ¼
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug 1	4.3	9	55	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
44½	36½	Amax s1.80	4.0	9	369	u44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
60	43⅛	Amax pf 3	5.1		5	59	59	59	+ ½
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40	4.2	9	247	34⅜	33½	33½	—1½
25⅜	16¼	Amrce 1.32	4.9	6	216	u27⅛	24¾	27⅛	+2⅜
42	31	Amrc pf2.60	6.2		13	42	41	42	+1
48⅛	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.3	6	922	42½	41⅞	42	— ⅜
107½	56	AHes pf3.50	3.8		7	93	92⅝	92¾	— ⅜
17⅝	10⅜	AmAir .40	3.4	2	391	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
7⅞	4	AmAir wt			186	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
21⅛	18¾	AAir pf 2.18	12.		23	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅜	ABakr 1.20b	8.3	6	33	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	7.9	7	130	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ½
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70	5.6		6	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
33½	30½	ABrd pf2.75	8.9		28	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.1		5	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
47⅝	32⅜	ABdcsl 1.20	2.6	9	1013	46⅝	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
18½	13¼	ABldM .70	4.6	7	23	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
41⅛	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.2	6	254	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
22¼	19⅛	ACon pf1.75	9.0		2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅛	ACentry			72	7⅛	6⅞	7	
32¼	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.1	9	1055	31⅞	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅞	AmDistl			85	15	14¼	14¾	+ ½
30¼	19⅝	ADT 1.16	5.4	8	394	21⅝	21¼	21½	
23⅞	19⅛	AEIPw 2.18	11.	9	1234	19½	19¼	19¼	
3-32	1-64	AEIPw rt			21288	3-64	1-64	1-32	
36¼	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.2	7	501	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.0	5	514	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
22¾	19	AGIBd 2e	9.7		84	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
21	15½	AGnCv 1.44	6.9		36	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	
38⅛	22⅝	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	337	36⅝	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	3.4	9	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
20¾	12	AmHoist 1	4.9	6	243	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
30¼	24¾	AHome 1.50	5.4	12	1067	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
34⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	13	408	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅞	AmInvt .40	3.9	7	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	18	AMI .80	2.3	11	146	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	.9	3	690	8⅛	7⅞	8	
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.2	9	109	44½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
31½	24⅛	ASLFl n.80b	2.7	6	36	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
19⅜	10¼	AShip .80a	4.7	54	29	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
58¼	39	AStand 3	5.3	7	91	56⅝	56½	56⅝	
10⅝	6	ASteril .32	3.4	10	130	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
32⅛	23½	AmStr .80	2.6	4	23	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
64¾	54⅞	ATT 5	9.0	7	3949	55⅝	55	55¼	
67⅝	57⅞	ATT pf 4	6.9		22	58	57⅝	58	+ ¼
47¾	43½	ATT pf 3.64	8.5		237	43⅞	d43	43	— ½
49⅛	44½	ATT pf 3.74	8.4		200	44½	44½	44½	
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk .92	6.9	5	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13½	11¼	AWat pf1.25	11.		z60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	5.9	6	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
42⅜	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	10	41½	41¼	41½	
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	5.0	6	11	24	23⅝	23⅞	
40½	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	12	495	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅝	Ampco .60	2.7	7	12	22	22	22	
19½	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	10	286	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp		8	123	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	5.9	10	691	23⅝	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
43	29¼	Amsted 2	5.0	7	80	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Analog s		18	126	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
18¾	16	Anchor s1.20	7.2	5	10	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.9	6	56	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica .34	4.9	7	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.2	7	48	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
30	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.4	12	69	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7½	ApldDig		8	157	8⅝	8	8⅝	
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		8	44	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
27⅜	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.6	6	104	24⅜	24¼	24½	
31¼	25	Arcat pf2.16	7.5		9	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	
25⅛	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.9	13	424	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
11⅛	6	ArctEn .10e	1.4	13	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	ArizPS 2	11.	7	460	19¼	19	19	— ¼
112⅜	103	AriPpf10.70	10.		z30	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
17⅝	8⅞	ArkBst .60b	6.2	20	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	28⅞	ArkLGs 2.20	4.7	10	21	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	ArlenRty			3476	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
27½	17	Armco 1.50	5.9	5	352	26⅜	25¼	25⅝	—1⅜
34⅞	25⅞	Arm pf 2.10	6.6		49	33½	31¾	31⅞	—2½
20⅜	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10	6.1	8	100	18⅛	18	18⅛	
46	40	ArmC pf3.75	9.4		z20	40	40	40	
32	18⅛	ArmRu 1.20	5.6	5	114	21¾	20¼	21½	+1½
22⅝	15¾	AroCorp 1b	4.9	5	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
26⅛	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	7	45	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
18¾	12	Arvin 1	7.3	4	68	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.2		11	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
29	13⅝	Asarco 1	3.3	6	2824	u30⅞	29¾	30⅜	+2¼
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.1	6	70	39½	39¼	39⅛	— ⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.5	7	79	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.0	5	17	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
22⅞	17½	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	8	37	18½	18¼	18⅜	
73⅛	49⅛	AtlRich 2.80	3.9	9	969	72¼	71½	72	+ ¼
87	58⅞	AtlRc pf2.80	3.3		8	86	85½	85⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	9⅛	AtlasCp			54	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
37⅛	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	429	u37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
32	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.6	3	499	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
66½	42	Avco pf 3.20	6.1		2	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ½
77½	49	Avco pf 4.20	6.6		1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
19⅜	12¾	Avery .60	3.2	8	10	19	19	19	
26⅝	13¾	Avnet .80	3.4	7	212	23⅝	23	23⅜	
59	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.6	12	827	50¼	49¾	50	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
65⅝	12⅛	BAV Liq 52c			1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			34	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅜	Bache .50a	4.6	6	70	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
51¼	27	BakrInt .60	1.2	16	278	51⅛	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.4	8	46	35⅝	35½	35½	— ½
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	3.9		1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
28⅞	20⅛	BallCp 1.40	5.7	6	12	24⅝	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
48⅞	31⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	27	1061	37⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	21½	BaltGE 2.44	11.	7	81	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
52½	43¾	Balt pfB4.50	10.		z300	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¼
24⅝	18¼	BanCal .92	4.4	5	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.4	10	70	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
29¾	17⅝	BangPnt .80	3.0	5	32	27	26¾	27	— ¼
43½	30⅞	BkNY 2.44a	6.6	5	71	37⅞	36⅝	37	— ⅞
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa 1.16	7.9	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.6	7	441	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	7.2	6	217	46¼	46	46	— ⅜
28⅞	25⅛	BkTr pf 2.50	10.		112	25¼	d25	25⅛	
17	8⅛	Banner .14	1.4	9	37	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58¾	21¼	Barber 1.60	2.8	14	304	57¼	56¾	57	
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR .36	2.4	12	120	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	BarnGp s.80	4.2	6	16	19⅛	19	19	—1
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.7	11	304	20	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
54½	32¼	Bausch 2	3.7	9	395	u55⅛	53½	54½	+1¼
27¼	23½	Bausch wi			6	u27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅜
47⅞	33⅜	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	15	414	46⅜	46⅛	46½	— ⅛
10⅜	2⅜	BayCoIP		111	155	10⅛	9⅞	10	
27⅞	18⅞	BaySIG 2	7.8	8	32	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	+ ¼
12½	9	BaykCig .48	4.2	6	11	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
38	25	Bearing .92	2.9	9	11	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
26⅜	20⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	1015	21⅝	21¼	21½	
56⅞	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.5		8	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	20	Beckm .28	1.0	16	60	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	BectnD .84	2.5	11	278	34¼	33⅝	33½	— ⅞
39	20	Beech 1	2.7	11	1108	37¾	35⅞	37	
11⅜	2⅞	Beker		15	367	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	1.9	9	43	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	— ½
30⅜	19⅛	Belden 1.60	5.4	6	22	30	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	5	7	7	7	
21⅞	14⅞	BellHow .96	4.4	16	213	u22½	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
12½	5½	BellInd .20a	1.6	8	700	u13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	17¼	BelCd p s1.52			11	18	18	18	
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	4.7	7	20	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
43½	33½	Bendix 2.56	5.7	7	248	u45	43⅝	45	+1⅜
87½	68½	Bendix pf 3	3.3		2	u91	90½	91	+5
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp 2	6.7	6	57	30⅝	30	30	— ½
50	43	Benef pf4.50	10.		z110	43	43	43	—2
27	23½	Benef pf2.50	10.		z220	24½	24½	24½	
5¼	2⅝	BengtB		14	2138	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	3⅞	BerkeyP		12	40	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
30½	20½	BestPd .16	.6	9	202	26¼	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
25½	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	6.5	4	664	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
43½	29¾	BigThr .88	2.1	15	188	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
33⅞	14½	Binney .80	2.5	16	114	32⅞	32	32⅝	— ⅛
36½	17⅛	BlsFSL 1.20	3.7	7	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	BlockDr .68	3.0	11	629	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅝
23⅞	19⅛	BlairJns 1	4.2	8	71	u24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
25½	13⅝	BlissL 1.10	5.3	7	90	21	20¾	20⅞	
27¼	19⅞	BlckHR 1.60	6.0	10	330	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
29½	18⅛	BlueB 1.60	6.0	6	32	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
14	5⅜	Bluebrd .28	2.0	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	
7⅛	3⅛	BobbieBr		4	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
51⅛	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.0	7	1351	49⅞	49⅜	49½	— ¼
38⅜	23½	BoiseC 1.50	3.9	7	350	u38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅜
29¾	23⅛	Borden 1.82	6.8	6	374	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
34½	26	BorgW 2.30	6.8	5	68	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	+ ¼
9⅞	4¾	Bormns .20	3.7	4	22	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11.	6	39	22½	21⅞	22	
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11.		z100	80	79	80	+ ¼
12	10	BosE pr1.17	12.		5	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅝	BosE pr1.46	11.		18	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
17⅞	9¾	Braniff .44	4.1	6	909	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BraunC .80	1.9	13	181	42¾	41⅜	42	— ¼
30⅛	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.2	8	52	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	211	37	36⅝	37	
44	35½	BristM pf 2	4.9		2	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ¼
28⅞	16⅜	BritPet 1.02e	3.5	6	407	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ½
19½	13⅞	BrkwGl 1.08	7.8	8	128	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.0	6	29	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ¼
26½	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.6		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	BwnSh 1	4.6	5	22	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅛	Brown .30	2.0	5	51	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
28⅞	22½	BwnGp 2	7.4	5	8	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
15⅜	11	BwnFer .60	4.2	10	136	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
17⅜	12¼	Brnswk .80	5.7	5	334	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	8.5		5	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
42⅛	20	BrushW 2	4.7	8	7	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
21⅜	20⅝	BrushW wi			4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
25	15⅛	BucyEr .88	4.8	7	633	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
6¼	5⅛	BudgC pf.60	11.		6	5⅛	d 5½	5½	— ⅛
36½	22	BufFo 1.80	5.1	8	5	35½	35½	35½	
16⅜	10	Bundy 1	7.8	5	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅜	17¼	BunkrH 1.92	11.		6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
29⅝	9½	BunkR .84	2.9	8	623	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.2		20	29	28¾	29	
20⅛	16¼	Burlind 1.40	8.3	6	101	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	3.5	5	368	59⅞	59¼	59¾	
7½	6⅜	BrlNo pf .55	8.1		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.2		19	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.4	10	33	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL .10e	1.7		227	6⅛	5⅞	6	
78¼	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	2.9	11	x522	74⅞	74	74⅜	+ ⅜
25⅛	14	Butlrln s.80	3.2	9	35	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
13⅜	6⅝	Buttes		43	116	12⅛	11¾	12	
		— C—C—C —							
30⅝	27	CBI Ind s		13	61	30⅝	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅜
57½	44⅝	CBS 2.60	4.9	8	211	53⅝	53	53½	— ⅛
38⅜	30½	CBS pf 1	2.8		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
10¼	4⅜	CCI		5	197	8⅞	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
59⅞	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	9	568	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	
14⅞	8⅝	CLC .24	2.3	21	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16	7⅞	CNA Fn		3	209	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20½	13¾	CNA pf 1.10	6.2		4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	9⅝	CNAI 1.08a	11.		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58	47¾	CPC 3	5.2	9	91	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ¼
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.64	9.9	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
28½	14⅝	CTS .80	3.5	9	221	23⅜	22⅝	23	— ⅜
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.4	7	142	46½	44⅝	46½	+2⅛
19	7⅞	Cadence		6	21	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
36⅛	16⅜	Caesars s		56	1009	20⅛	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13	Callhn .50b	2.2	13	368	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+1⅜
7¼	2⅞	CamerB		10	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25½	17	CmRL g s.50			391	25	23⅞	25	+1⅝
36⅞	31⅛	CamSp 1.76	5.3	8	111	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19½	CampT 1.80	4.6	8	309	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
34⅞	18⅞	CdPac p1.40e			813	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅝
16⅛	9	CanalR .64	4.0	19	6	16⅛	16	16	
24¼	18⅛	CanMil n1.16	5.3	6	14	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅝
47¾	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	11	79	47	46	47	+1¼
25⅛	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.2	8	55	22	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3¼	Caring g.07e	1.5		32	5½	5⅜	5½	
29⅝	16⅜	Carlisle s.90	3.5	7	11	26⅛	25½	25½	—
61	52	CaroCO 5	9.5		z100	52½	52½	52½	
10½	5⅞	CaroFrg .40	5.1	5	45	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅞	16⅝	CarPw 2.08	10.	7	262	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	24¾	CarP pf2.67	11.		15	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	22⅛	CarTec 1.90	5.8	7	35	u33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	CarrGn .98e	8.3		7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21¼	16⅜	CarsPir 1.10	5.8	5	6	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
20⅛	13⅞	CartHw 1.10	5.8	7	111	19	18⅝	19	
8⅞	6¾	CartWal 1	5.2	9	56	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	CascNG .67r	5.7	8	80	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	4.8	8	214	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
62⅞	52⅝	CatrpT 2.10	3.7	8	230	56⅞	55⅝	56½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	CecoCp .60	4.4	4	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
48⅞	38½	Celanse 3.20	6.7	5	106	48	47⅞	48	
49⅞	44¼	Celan pf4.50	10.		3	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
8¼	3	Cenco		19	518	7⅝	7	7⅝	
30⅛	14⅛	Centex .25	.9	12	180	29⅞	29⅛	29	
16½	12	CenSoW 1.42	10.	6	4931	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	CenHud 1.96	11.	6	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17½	15⅛	CenILLt 1.70	11.	7	28	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅞	25⅝	CnILt pf2.87	11.		z100	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
28	24	CnILt pf2.62	10.		z200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12¼	CenIIPS 1.36	10.	7	211	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
38⅝	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.4	8	61	u38½	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11.	7	30	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
15	11⅞	CenSoya .84	6.6	6	249	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅝	23	CenTel 1.84	6.8	8	121	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
54⅝	19¾	CentrDat 1b	2.0	16	611	52	50	50½	— ½
8⅞	6⅜	CntryTel .60	7.2	7	33	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.2	10	71	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
23	15¼	CessAir .80	4.0	7	379	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
28½	19	Champin 1.40	5.0	6	896	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
28¼	19¼	Chml pf1.20	4.3		13	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	6.9	8	262	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
50	4	ChartCo .48	1.1	10	1352	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅞
45⅛	1	ChartCo wt			550	40⅝	39	39¼	—1
25½	21½	ChartCo pf			218	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
38½	28½	ChrtNY 2.44	6.9	5	41	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	— ½
11	7¾	ChasFd .76e	7.2		6	10½	10½	10½	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	5.8	6	613	42⅛	41½	41½	— ½
89¼	81	ChasM pf7.60	9.6		1	79	d79	79	—1¾
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.0	4	12	12	11⅞	12	
44⅜	36	ChmNY 3.16	8.0	5	61	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		10	21	21	21	
24⅛	22⅛	ChesVa s.84	3.7	11	48	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.3	11	87	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
34½	24⅞	Chessie 2.32	8.1	4	120	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw		15	225	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			22	40½	38	38	—2⅝
31	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.2	7	36	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	3⅝	ChkFull			9	4½	4⅞	4½	+ ⅛
21½	6⅝	ChrisCft		10	108	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
9⅝	4¼	Christn .40e	4.7	5	34	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	4.8	6	270	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅞	Chrysler .20l			669	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Chrys wt			185	3⅛	3	3	
23⅛	13⅛	Chrys pf2.75	18.		272	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.2	10	332	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
30⅜	27⅞	CinBell 2.52	8.5	5	6	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
22	18	CinGE 1.96	11.	7	47	18½	18⅜	18⅛	+ ¼
44½	38	CinG pf 4	10.		z20	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
25⅛	18¾	CinMil s .65	2.9	8	33	22⅜	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
29½	22⅞	Citicrp 1.30	5.3	6	1057	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
75⅝	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.7	12	275	u76	74¼	76	+1½
2½	1	CitzSoRt			230	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
22	12½	CityInv 1.28	6.1	4	628	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1	CityInv wt			72	2	2	2	— ⅛
34	21	CityIn pf 2	6.6		32	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
45	31¾	ClarkE 2.20	5.2	6	132	42¾	42⅛	42½	+ ½
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil .70	2.2	7	756	31⅝	29¾	31⅝	+1⅞
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40	4.0	10	20	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅛	ClevEl 1.92	11.	8	165	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
86	69	ClvEl pf7.40	10.		z100	71	71	71	
11⅛	7	Clevepk .60	6.2	23	134	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
13⅝	9¾	Clorox .76	6.1	8	610	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅞	CluettPe .60	6.0	6	101	10⅛	10	10	
12¼	10⅛	CluetP pf 1	9.2		4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
15⅛	5½	Coachm .30l		24	37	6	5⅞	6	
30½	12⅛	CstlStGs .40	1.4	7	866	28⅜	27⅞	28	
30¼	17¾	CstSG pf1.83	6.5		16	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
30¼	14	CstSG pf1.19	4.3		3	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
8⅝	5½	CocaBH .44	6.8	9	81	6½	6⅜	6½	
46⅞	36½	CocaCl 1.96	5.3	11	671	37	d36⅝	36¾	— ¼
23	19	CldwBk s.80	4.2	7	5	19	19	19	— ¼
15¼	10½	ColeNt .72	5.3	6	128	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
6¾	2⅞	Coleco			135	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¼	ColgPal 1.08	6.4	8	392	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
12	8¼	CollAlk .72	7.8	5	133	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF .32	2.0	7	62	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
34½	19	ColPen 1.40	5.8	5	91	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅜
51½	30½	ColtInd 2.50	5.3	6	177	47¼	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
40	25½	Colt pf 1.60	4.2		1	38	38	38	—1
110¼	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.2		1	101	101	101	
40	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	6.5	9	946	37⅞	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅝
58½	54	ColGs pf5.48	9.9		4	55¼	55¼	55¼	
26⅜	14⅝	ColuPct .42e	1.7	6	121	25⅜	25	25	
26⅜	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	10	30	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
27	21¾	CSO pf 2.42	9.4		5	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.5	9	182	50	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
16	9⅝	CmbEq .071			193	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
27½	22¼	CmwE 2.60	11.	8	801	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
20¼	16⅝	CwE pf 1.42	8.4		6	17	16¾	17	
21⅜	17¾	CwE pf 1.90	10.		5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23	18⅞	CwE pf 2	11.		5	19	d18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
27⅜	24⅞	CwE pf 2.37	9.5		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25¼	CwE pf 2.87	11.		148	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
47½	36⅝	Comsat 2.30	5.7	8	203	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
25½	12⅞	CoPsyc .60	2.5	12	36	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
22¼	18⅝	ComPS 1.88	9.9	6	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	219	38⅜	37⅞	38½	+ ½
17¾	9⅛	CompScl		13	190	15½	15⅛	15½	
39⅞	23½	Cptvsn s		24	173	38½	38	38¼	— ½
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.4	5	28	18¼	17¾	18	
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.5	5	67	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
35¼	16¼	Congolm 1	2.9	9	493	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	
39½	34⅛	ConnGn n1.32	3.6	6	493	37⅞	37	37	— ½
27¼	17	ConnM 2	8.3	19	52	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅞	CnnNG 1.60	9.3	9	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
44½	24⅛	Conoco 1.70	3.9	7	1109	43½	42⅞	43½	+ ⅜
22⅛	12¾	Conrac .80	4.8		2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	447	23⅝	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
51½	45⅝	ConE pf 5	11.		x9	46½	45⅞	46	+ ½
25¾	21	ConFds 1.60	6.4	7	98	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
57	54	ConF pf4.50	7.4		42	60⅞	60	60⅞	+ ⅞
30¼	19¾	CnsFrt 1.30	5.1	5	170	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—1
45	33¾	CnsNG 3	6.8	7	163	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
114½	104	CnG pf10.96	10.		z350	105	104	105	+1
25¼	19	ConsPw 2.36	11.	6	89	21¾	21½	21⅝	
47	38⅞	CnPw pf4.50	11.		z70	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
58⅝	51¾	CnPw pf4.52	8.6		z10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
83½	69½	CnPw pf7.45	10.		z2040	73	72	72	—1⅜
85⅜	73	CnPw pf7.76	10.		z5000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+2½
86	72	CnPw pf7.68	10.		z30	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
26	21½	CnPw pr2.50	12.		9	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ¼
23⅝	19⅝	CnPw pr2.23	12.		5	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
26½	21⅝	CnPw pf2.43	11.		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
76⅞	64¼	CnPw pf5.50	8.1		4	68⅝	68¼	68¼	
17½	7¼	ContAir .30e	2.7	4	688	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop		11	115	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
12	10	CntC pf 1.25	12.		z20	10½	10½	10½	
27¼	22⅛	CntlCorp 2	7.6	5	120	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅛	CntlGrp 2.20	7.0	8	356	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
25	20¾	CntlGppf 2	9.5		127	21⅛	21	21	
49	44⅜	CntGp pf4.50	10.		54	44½	d43⅞	43⅞	—1
31⅞	24¼	Cont Il 1.60	5.6	6	361	28½	28⅛	28½	
17⅛	14⅛	Cont Tel 1.36	8.0	8	314	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.8	8	536	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅜
49½	43¾	CntDt pf 4.50	10.		z180	44½	44½	44½	
30⅜	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.6	8	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10⅛	3⅞	CookUn .07e	.8	15	265	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
60½	41½	CoopIn 1.84	3.1	9	178	59⅝	59¼	59½	— ½
37	31⅝	CoopI pf2.90	7.9		312	37	36½	36½	— ½
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	3.0	8	121	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
17	10⅞	CoopTR .80	6.4	4	22	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
17	13¼	CopT pf1.25	7.9		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
24½	17¾	Copelnd .84	3.7	9	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
23⅛	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	6.8	5	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
6	3⅜	Cordura .44	8.8	9	205	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	CoreIn s .58	3.4	7	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
65	51	CornG 1.88	2.9	9	339	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.2	11	32	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ¼
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.0	20	37	25	24⅞	24⅞	
64⅝	47	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	24	63½	63⅛	63⅜	
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.3	13	9	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
36½	23	Crane 1.40b	4.0	8	47	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅜	CredtF .44	4.8	7	89	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	24	CrockN 2	6.4	5	82	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
53	37	CrckN pf 3	6.3		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	22⅛	CrckN pf2.18	8.7		21	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	CrmpK 1.04	6.2	6	16uH1	1.38			
4 . 2	1 0	2 2	3 3			3 2 ⅞	3 2 ⅞		
35⅛	26½	CrwnCk		8	42	35	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
43½	29¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.3	8	230	39½	39⅛	39⅝	
60½	32	CrumF 2.52	4.7	5	237	54⅝	54	54	— ½
17⅝	8	Culbro .60	7.0		41	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
39¼	29⅛	CumEn 1.80	5.3	5	59	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .32	2.6	8	10	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
11⅜	10	CurrInc 1.10	11.	4	12	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
19⅝	11⅞	CurtW .80	4.3	9	637	18⅞	17⅞	18½	+1⅛
27½	21¾	CurtW A 2	7.4		1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
27⅞	17½	Cyclop s .88	3.4	4	23	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
14¼	8½	DPF		4	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	
7½	4½	Damon .20	3.2	156	72	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	DanRiv 1	6.0	5	73	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp 1.48	5.0	6	118	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	Daniel .26b	1.3	10	31	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	34½	DartInd 1.80	3.8	9	91	u48⅛	47½	47⅝	
47¾	34½	Dart pf 2	4.1		18	u48½	47½	48½	+1½
74½	52¼	DataGen		14	120	68⅝	67¾	68⅝	+1
48⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	.7	15	115	44⅝	44	44⅝	
89½	48	Datapnt		15	25	87⅝	87	87	— ¼
18½	13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.0	4	50	17	16⅝	16⅝	
44⅞	33½	DaytHd 1.60	3.7	6	87	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	16⅛	DaytPL 1.74	11.	9	527	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	30⅛	Deere 1.60	4.1	8	1729	39⅝	38⅞	39½	
14½	12⅛	DelmP 1.38	10.	7	58	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
50¼	36½	DeltaA 1.20	2.8	6	411	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c		23	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅛	Deltona		17	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
21⅜	17⅛	DenMf s 1	5.0	8	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
32⅝	17⅛	Dennys .88	4.6	7	181	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅞	Dentsply .88	5.2	11	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10	DeSoto 1	8.3	9	37	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
16½	13⅜	DetEd 1.60	11.	7	212	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
70⅞	59⅞	DetE pf5.50	8.8		2	63	62¾	62¾	— ½
80	67	DetE pf7.68	11.		z20	68½	68½	68½	+1¼
27	24⅛	DE pfF 2.75	11.		19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75	11.		4	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
22⅞	19⅝	DetE pr2.28	12.		7	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅜	16	Dexter 1	4.3	9	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	DiGior .56	5.1	6	94	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.6	7	15	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
43¾	30	DiaInt 2.20b	5.5	9	43	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19	DiamS 1.48	5.6	8	417	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.4	13	82	30⅛	29½	29½	—1
64⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		15	682	64⅝	63	63¼	— ⅜
14½	7	Dillingm .60	4.5	6	785	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
27¼	20½	Dillngm pf2	7.7		3	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
23¼	19½	Dillon s 1.08	5.4	10	136	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	33	Disney .48	1.2	12	173	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Divrstdln		10	1174	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
6⅞	2⅝	DivrsMtg			114	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
20¼	13⅝	DrPepper .68	4.6	12	438	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
31½	14	Documat		9	43	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	34⅝	DomeM g s.32			234	47¼	46⅝	47⅛	+1⅜
6	3⅝	DonLJ .14	3.1	14	54	4⅝	4½	4½	
32	25½	Donnly 1	3.5	9	251	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ½
20	11	Dorsey .75	4.2	6	49	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
60¾	39½	Dover 1.72	2.9	10	7	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.40	4.3	9	1713	33¼	32⅜	33⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.7	13	67	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.2	8	62	31	30½	30½	
53⅛	35	Dresr 1.10	2.1	9	874	u53½	52½	53¼	+ ½
17¼	14½	DrexB 1.60	10.		15	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
45⅝	38⅝	duPont s 2	4.5	7	1079	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
47½	41	duPnt pf3.50	8.5		9	41⅜	41	41	
61¾	53	duPnt pf4.50	8.6		3	53	d52⅝	52½	— ½
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.9	7	296	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.1		1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
101¼	85⅝	Duke pf8.70	10.		z200	87⅛	87⅛	87¼	+ ¼
95⅞	79	Duke pf8.20	10.		z40	81½	81	81	—1½
29½	25⅝	Duke pf2.69	10.		4	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
40	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.5	14	264	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅛
17⅞	14¼	DuqLt 1.80	12.	12	168	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
22¼	18	Duq pf 2	11.		z390	18½	18½	18½	
23½	19	Duq pf 2.05	10.		z30	20	20	20	+ ⅝
24⅝	18¾	Duq pf 2.07	10.		z80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25¼	20	Duq pr 2.31	11.		z500	21	20½	21	+1
28¼	24¼	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	6	DutchB .16	1.7		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.7	7	87	6⅝	6	6	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
39⅞	24¼	EG&G .60	1.6	14	48	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅞	EMI .18e	9.0	13	39	2⅛	2	2	
36¼	21	E Sys 1.20	3.6	11	214	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	19	EagleP .88	3.7	8	17	24	23⅝	23⅝	
24¼	17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.5	6	8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
13¾	7	EastAir		3	834	8	7	8	
25⅝	22	EsAir pf2.69	12.		8	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
24	13	EastGF .92	4.5	11	792	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	11.	8	12	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	52½	EsKod 2.40	4.6	9	1688	53⅝	d52⅝	52⅞	— ½
43⅜	33	Eaton 2.58	6.0	5	182	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.3	13	871	19½	18½	19½	+ ⅞
32	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.3	11	33	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.6	7	106	29	29	29	
23¾	14	EGG .60a	3.5	5	50	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅜
22¼	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	6.1	7	464	21⅝	21	21	
24⅜	21	EPG dpf2.35	11.		8	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	ElcarCp .20	2.1	7	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	ElecAssc		13	68	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
28	15⅝	EDS 1	4.2	13	39	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ElMeMg		5	71	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
11	7⅛	EMM pf.75k			2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
28	17⅛	Elgin 1.60	7.2	7	38	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	Elixir		14	29	4½	4⅜	4¼	
39	32¼	EmrsEl 1.44	4.1	11	141	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.5	12	65	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	Emhart 2.40	6.1	6	23	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ½
66½	51	Emht pf2.10	3.2		2	65	65	65	—1⅛
15	12½	EmpDs 1.40	11.	7	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¾	4½	EmpD pf.47	10.		z200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	8½	EmpD pf.92	11.		z270	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29¼	13⅝	EngMn .56	1.7	9	5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
49⅝	23⅝	EngMC 1.50	3.2	8	515	47⅞	47⅜	47⅛	— ⅛
21	13⅞	EnnisB s.56	3.1	8	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	16⅝	Ensrch 1.56	5.8	12	196	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
18⅜	13⅝	Entex s .88	4.3	9	88	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	16	Envrtec 1	5.4	15	40	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
25¼	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	10.	7	16	22	22	22	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Equimk .96	9.0	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25½	22	Eqmk pf2.31	10.		4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	EqutG s1.64	7.1	6	144	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	EsalLf 2	11.	9	8	17⅝	17½	17½	
30	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.4	7	315	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	8½	Esquire .70	3.5	7	33	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.3	6	18	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
30½	9⅛	Estrlin .80	2.7	9	54	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	
30	19⅛	Ethyl 1.35	5.1	6	76	26⅝	26½	26½	
24⅞	16	EvanP 1.20a	5.2	6	319	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ½
14⅜	12⅝	Evan pf1.40	11.		13	12⅝	12⅝		
19⅜	18⅞	Evan pf2.10	11.		4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
36	23½	ExCelO 1.90	5.2	7	49	u36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ½
60¼	47½	Exxon 4	6.7	8	1864	59⅝	58⅞	59⅝	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22	FMC 1.40	5.0	6	109	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.3		12	36⅝	35½	35⅛	—1
11⅞	7⅛	Fabrge .40	4.1	9	146	10	9⅝	9⅝	
8	5	FabriCtr .28	5.3	5	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	3⅞	FacetEnt		95	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
35⅛	25	Fairchd s 1	3.0	7	149	34¼	33⅛	33⅝	
11⅜	8⅞	FairmIF .76	6.7	13	40	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	FamDlr .40	2.7	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅜	FrWstFn		5	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	FaraM			47	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
7⅞	4	Fedders			235	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46¼	31⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.1	6	22	39½	39½	39½	
35⅜	21	FedExp		12	272	u35⅝	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s1.08	6.1	5	65	17¾	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.1	6	1517	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	FedPB .90	3.2	25	262	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
36	22½	FPap pf1.20	3.5		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	FdSignl s.80	5.0	7	7	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
35½	28⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.8	7	331	29⅝	29	29½	
29⅞	18⅛	Ferro 1.20	5.1	6	65	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
13½	7	FidFin .60	5.1	4	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	29½	FidUnI 2.80	8.4	6	4	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅛	FidcsI 1.40a	4.7	5	19	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.3	10	97	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18	10	FinCpA .50	3.0	7	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.7	5	77	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
45½	21¼	FinlFed 1.40	3.8	6	83	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Firestn .60	6.0		891	10	9⅝	10	
21⅜	14	FtChrt .80	4.1	6	157	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	16½	FstChic 1.20	6.7	5	361	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
40¾	31⅞	FtBnTx 1.56	4.0	8	17	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	3.5	9	65	39⅝	39⅝	39½	— ⅛
19⅛	8	FstMiss .40	2.0	37	2537	u20¼	18½	20¼	+1⅝
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	6.8	5	58	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
25¼	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.7	5	18	23	22⅝	22¾	
16¼	12⅞	FstPa 1.32	10.	8	134	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	FstPa wt			62	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			16	2½	2⅜	2⅝	
19½	10½	FtUnRl 1.20	7.3	17	309	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	6.8	6	17	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
29	22⅛	FtWisc 1.88	6.7	6	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19⅝	FischM 1.40	5.4	7	269	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
15½	7⅞	FishFds .60	5.4		1048	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
21¼	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.7	7	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	FleetEnt .52	5.5	5	205	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19¼	15½	Fleming .90	5.0	7	10	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
22½	13	FlexiV .80	5.3	5	87	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15	13⅝	Flexi pf1.61	12.		24	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
50⅞	25¼	Flntkt 1.40b	2.8	8	68	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
29	25⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.2	7	583	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
32⅝	27¼	FlaPow 2.76	9.7	6	69	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	4.7	4	6	38½	38¼	38¼	
45⅝	34½	Fluor s 1	2.3	11	415	44¼	43⅝	44	— ⅜
153⅜	74	Fluor pf 3	1.9		2	u156¼	156¼	156¼	+3⅜
46⅛	39	FordM 4	9.1	3	830	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	— ⅛
27	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.8	6	665	u27⅛	25⅞	27⅛	+1⅜
43⅛	27⅝	FMK pf1.80	4.2		11	43	41⅝	43	+1⅜
14	12⅛	FtDear 1.24	10.		58	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	— ⅛
47⅝	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.0	10	66	43⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
26¾	19⅝	FosWh s.64	2.7	7	183	23½	23	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅝	Fotomat .25i		24	188	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
41	24⅝	FourPho		14	619	40⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
14	8¾	FoxStaP .68	7.0	6	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.1	10	105	38½	37⅞	38⅛	— ½
10½	5⅝	FrankM .30	3.2	6	143	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
50⅞	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.6	16	547	47⅝	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅝
20	10⅝	Frigtrn .30	2.8	9	57	10⅝	d10½	10⅝	
48	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.7	4	126	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ¼
14⅝	7½	Fuqua .44	3.1	4	479	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅞	Fuqa pf1.25	8.9		5	14	14	14	
		— G—G—G —							
14½	9⅞	GAF .68	6.2	5	167	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.5		28	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
41	23¾	GATX 2	5.8	9	475	40⅝	40	40	— ¼
50⅛	30	GAT pf 2.50	5.0		2	50	50	50	
37	12⅞	GCA .20	.5	23	205	u37⅛	35⅝	36¾	+ ¾
14⅝	6⅝	GDV		4	162	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	GF Eqp		11	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
22⅜	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	5.3	11	928	21⅜	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
27¼	20	GK pf 1.94	7.4		130	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	GMR Pr		31	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅜	23⅝	GamSk 1.50	4.9	6	32	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1
48⅛	39½	Gannett 1.76	3.7	14	145	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞	— ⅜
13½	6¾	GapStr .38	4.4	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	GarfInk 1.24	6.8	6	54	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.1	6	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	6	Gateway .60	6.9	4	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	23⅝	GelcoIO .32	.7	22	222	44⅝	44	44⅝	
37⅝	23	Geico 1	2.7	11	x24	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
13⅜	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	9.5		59	13	12⅝	12⅝	
64⅞	29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.0	26	145	59	57½	57⅝	
17⅜	14	GnBcsh .80	5.0	4	10	16⅛	16	16	
17½	6¼	GnCare s		17	181	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	18	GCInm s .66	2.9	10	58	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	27⅝	GDyns 1.20	2.7	7	213	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.5	9	1938	51⅝	50½	51⅛	+ ⅛
36½	28¼	GnFds 2	5.5	7	569	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
47	21⅞	GnGlh 1.56e	3.6	31	164	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	9⅝	GnHost .70	3.2	10	188	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	22½	GnInst .80	1.9	9	509	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	
46	31	GnInstr pf 3	7.2		1	41½	41½	41½	
28⅞	10¼	GenMed .44	3.4	9	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	23⅝	GnMills 1.32	5.0	9	195	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	53⅝	GMot 6.30e	10.	5	2058	63¾	62⅞	63	— ⅛
51⅞	43⅝	GMot pf3.75	8.7		2	43¼	d43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
69⅝	57⅝	GMot pf 5	8.7		6	57¼	d57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
18¼	9⅝	GnPort .80	5.1	5	84	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5¼	GPU 1.40e	16.	4	542	9¼	9	9	— ¼
14	5	GnRefr		77	53	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	GnSignl 1	2.9	11	98	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
11	6¾	GnSteel .40b	4.1	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅞	GTE 2.72	9.6	7	1661	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	24	GTE pf 2.48	10.		9	24½	24¼	24¼	
15½	12⅝	GTFl pf1.30	10.		z1100	13	13	13	
29	20	GTire 1.50	6.7	5	109	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
6¼	3⅝	Genesco		19	91	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Gensf g s1.20			78	23	22⅝	22⅞	
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.4	12	152	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅝	24	GaPac 1.10	3.8	7	2474	29⅛	28⅝	29	
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf2.24	6.4		385	35	35	35	
34¾	33¾	GaPac pfB			11	33¾	33¾	33¾	
24⅝	21⅞	GaPw pf2.56	12.		9	22¼	22	22⅛	
26½	21¾	GaPw pf2.52	11.		18	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
27⅞	24⅜	GaPw pf2.75	11.		4	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
43¼	21¼	Geosrc .80	1.9	12	209	u43½	41⅞	42¾	+1
33½	24	GerbPd 1.62	5.7	9	424	28½	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
63⅞	33	Getty 1.40	2.3	11	241	62¼	61¾	62⅝	+ ¼
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20	6.7		4	18	18	18	
11⅞	6¾	GiantPC .60	6.7	11	19	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	10¼	GibrFn .60	4.2	6	166	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ½
24½	12¾	GidLew 1	4.4	5	35	22	21⅛	21¾	— ⅛
16⅝	12	GiffHll s.92	5.7	6	166	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
32½	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.6	7	451	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
11⅜	6¼	Ginosinc .20	1.9	7	356	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅜
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	3.5	6	37	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛
27¼	10⅞	GlobMar .20	.8	11	124	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
17	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.2	5	38	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
23⅞	16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	6.2	4	236	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15	Goodyr 1.30	8.5	5	543	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
28	16⅛	GordJw .60	2.3	5	35	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	22¾	Gould 1.72	6.6	8	395	26¼	26	26¼	
40⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.1	9	1629	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅜
39	31	Grainger .92	2.4	12	9	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
15⅞	10⅞	GranItvl 1	7.8		20	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19	11¼	GrayDr .80	7.8	8	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	GtAtPc			145	8¾	8¼	8½	— ¼
32¼	22⅞	GtLkInt .68	2.3	5	18	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
27¾	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.5	9	4	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	3.6	8	199	39¾	38⅞	39¼	— ⅛
27¾	16¾	GtWFin s.64	3.2	6	405	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	7.4	8	602	14¼	14	14⅛	
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			133	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	— ⅛
11½	7¾	GrowG .44b	4.5	6	29	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	3½	GthRty			35	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
20½	14¾	Grumm 1.20	6.2	11	58	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
12⅞	11¼	Guardin s.32	2.6	7	73	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
18½	11¼	GlfWstn .75	4.7	4	447	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50	7.2		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
35⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.05	5.9	7	3104	35½	34¼	34⅞	+ ½
18¼	8½	GulfRes .32	1.8	9	520	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1⅛
23¾	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.6		40	23¼	22	23¼	+1
22⅞	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	7.0		111	u23	21⅝	23	+1¼
13⅝	11⅜	GlfStUt 1.36	11.	7	161	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.0	11	837	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
14⅝	6	Gulton .50	3.9	7	97	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ¼
		— H—H—H —							
5¾	2¾	HMW		6	211	u 5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
25½	22¾	HackW s		8	11	23	23	23	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Haloco		4	7	7	7	7	
29⅝	22	HallFB 1.34	4.7	10	22	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	
84⅞	58¾	Hallibt 1.80	2.2	12	739	84	83	83⅝	— ⅜
26	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.3	6	95	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
16½	14	HanJS 1.51e	10.		14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
21½	17½	HanJl 1.84a	10.		19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅞	10½	Hndlmn 1	7.8	5	112	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
31¼	14¾	HandyH .60	2.1	15	105	29¼	28¼	29¼	+1⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.4	7	13	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
41¼	26⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	3.9	10	6	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	
15⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	1.7	6	65	14¼	14	14¼	
26	11⅞	Harnish 1	4.2	35	420	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
32¾	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.6	17	144	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
34⅝	26⅛	HarrBk 2	6.7	7	51	30	29⅝	30	— ⅛
36¼	25⅛	Harris .72	2.3	13	90	32¼	31⅝	31¾	— ½
36½	28	Harsco 1.80	5.7	6	13	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	10	HartSM .88	7.0	5	50	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	16¾	HarteHk .56	2.3	13	6	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
13	7	HarfZd .40b	4.1	5	13	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
16½	14⅝	HattSe 1.50	10.	10	10	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ⅛
28¾	23¾	HwIIEl 2.24	9.1	7	45	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	13¼	HayesA 1.28	9.0	238	30	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18⅛	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.5	7	20	17⅛	16⅞	17	
23⅞	20⅛	HeathTec s		5	40	21¼	20⅞	21	
19	8½	Hecks .30	1.7	9	181	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
19½	4⅝	HeclaM		12	660	u19⅝	18⅝	19¾	+1⅞
28	25⅜	HellmB s		12	42	26	25¾	25⅞	— ¼
44¼	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.2	9	125	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
10⅜	6⅝	HeleneC		9	63	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
34	16	HelIrInt 1.20	3.8	18	236	31¼	30⅝	31¼	
73⅝	35⅛	HelmrP .48	.7	15	197	u74½	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅜
		HelmrP wi			2	37	36⅝	37	
22⅞	14½	Hercuis 1.10	4.9	7	770	u22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	5.7	7	26	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
11¾	7	Hesston			25	10	9¾	10	
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.5	9	177	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
59½	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	17	583	58	57⅝	58	+ ½
11¼	5½	HghVlt .10	1.0	12	42	10	9½	9⅝	— ¼
38⅝	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.0	8	6	36¼	36¼	36¼	
35½	22	Hilton 1	3.2	9	306	31⅞	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅜
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.28	5.5	9	233	22¼	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
28⅝	15¼	Holiday .66	3.2	9	429	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
41	24½	HlldyA .85t	2.7		5	31	31	31	
24½	15	HollyS			76	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅝
11⅛	9½	HmeG pf1.10	11.		31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
42⅞	29	Homst 1.20a	2.8	12	762	u42⅞	41⅛	42¾	+2
28	22	Honda .37e	1.3	25	27	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
82⅞	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.3	8	1219	79⅞	78	78⅞	— ⅜
25½	18⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.2	6	68	20½	20	20	— ¼
11½	2⅝	Horizon		14	574	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	24⅝	HospCp .50	1.4	13	444	37¼	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	13	HostIntl .60	3.4	6	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
36⅛	24½	HouMM 1.40	4.2	7	2	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	HousFb .20	4.1	14	399	5¼	d 4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
22	16⅞	HoushF 1.55	7.3	6	177	21⅛	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
34	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	7.6		16	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
33¼	26⅞	HousIn 2.36	8.2	6	292	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
36	19¾	HousNG 1.10	3.3	9	295	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
23¾	9	HowdJn .44	2.0	14	708	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
19¾	15⅞	Hubbrd 1.72	9.6	10	11	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	HudMn g.30e			68	u23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅝
21	8¾	Huffy .68	3.8	8	63	18	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.7	14	203	48⅞	48	48¼	
36⅞	14¼	Human .75	2.2	15	x35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
24	21⅛	Huma pf2.50	11.		x57	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
17⅞	11	HuntCh .40	3.0	9	222	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
16¾	9½	HuntR			974	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21⅞	13½	HuttEF .80	4.2	4	164	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅜
15½	9⅞	Huyck .72	5.1	10	9	14⅛	14	14	
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	6.5	5	826	28¾	28¼	28½	
47¾	39⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.1		263	43½	43⅛	43¼	
8	4	ICN			104	5	4⅞	5	
49¾	36	INACp 3	6.5	5	234	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
18	15½	INAIn 1.82	10.		x24	15⅞	d15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.3	35	1174	13⅛	12⅞	13	
22½	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25	6.0		14	21	20½	21	+1
17¾	13⅜	IUInt pf1.36	8.1		2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
27	23	IdahoP 2.40	10.	9	98	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.3	6	42	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	IdealT			17	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
25½	28	IllPowr 2.28	10.	8	91	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
29½	20¾	ITW 1	3.7	9	38	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	15	ImpiCp 1.20	4.4	5	94	27½	27	27	— ½
23¾	14⅝	INCO .40	1.7	92	581	u23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
8	5¼	IncCop			6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
82⅞	67	IndiM pf7.76	12.		z300	67¼	67	67	
112¾	103	IndiM pf 12	12.		z1800	103⅝	103½	103½	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	IndiM pf2.25	11.		3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
30½	25	IndiGas 2.40	8.0	6	21	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
24⅛	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.4	7	42	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	IndiNat 1.44	6.9	6	28	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
29⅝	11⅞	Inexco .14	.5	28	306	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
61⅛	44¼	IngerR 3.16	5.5	8	113	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
41¾	30⅝	IngR pf 2.35	6.6		47	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	IngrTec .54	3.3	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	33½	InldStl 2.80a	7.9	5	227	35½	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
16⅛	11½	Insilco .94b	6.8	6	58	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18	13½	Insilc pf1.25	7.8		21	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
2¾	1⅝	InstInvTr			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32¾	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.4	12	754	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
22⅛	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	10.		23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
43	34	Interco 2.40	5.7	6	60	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅝
32	24⅝	IntrDiv 8.11e		5	2	37⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	7.9	12	23	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
17¾	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.4	7	48	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
80	65⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.0	13	3645	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅛
26	20	IntFlav .80	3.7	13	122	22	21⅝	21⅝	
45½	31¾	IntHarv 2.50	6.0	4	385	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	34	IntMin 3	5.2	9	212	58½	58½	58⅝	— ½
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	5.8	7	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
47⅞	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	4.9	6	777	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ¼
24½	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.4	10	92	23	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
32⅞	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.7	6	1164	28⅝	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
59¾	47½	IntTT pfH 4	7.7		4	52¼	52	52¼	+1
53⅝	44¼	IntTT pfJ 4	8.5		6	47¼	47	47	
53½	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7		128	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
59¾	49⅝	IntTT pfO 5	9.5		4	52½	52½	52½	— ½
40¼	32¾	IntTT pf2.25	6.3		5	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
57⅛	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0		156	50⅛	49¾	49⅞	— ½
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.3	6	31	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	7	56	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞	+ ½
15⅝	13¾	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24¾	19⅝	InPw pf2.28	11.		z408	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24¾	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.3	7	132	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21½	18⅛	IowlIG 2	11.	6	73	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
27	22⅝	IowaPL 2.52	10.	7	25	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.5	6	20	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.2	17	26	5½	5⅜	5½	
32½	14	ItekCp		16	877	31⅛	28⅞	29¾	— ⅛
33¾	8	ItelCp .80	8.8		496	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Itel pf 1.44	17.		43	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.48	5.4	11	56	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	Jamsw .08b	.8	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	Jonlzen 1	6.5	5	21	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
13¾	9⅛	JapnF 1.52e	16.		111	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
38	29	JeffPilt 1.20	3.4	9	166	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
100	69⅝	JerC pf 9.36	12.		z20	78	78	78	+ ½
88¼	59	JerC pf 8.12	13.		z50	63½	63½	63½	
87	60	JerC pf 8	12.		z30	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—1⅞
122	95⅛	JerC pf13.50	13.		z430	106½	106	106	
25⅛	16⅛	JerC pf 2.18	12.		2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
27	19	JewelC 1.68	6.8	6	22	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor		12	119	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
32¾	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.6	5	213	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
64⅝	58⅝	JnMn pf5.40	9.1		16	59¼	59¼	59¼	
85	67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.7	15	443	75⅛	74½	75	
10½	5½	JohnEF		18	37	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
31⅞	21¾	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	82	28⅛	27⅞	27¾	+ ⅛
39¾	28¼	JohaC pf 2	5.6		19	37¼	36	36	— ½
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.7	10	12	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
50	43½	JonL pf 5	11.		z180	44	44	44	—1
37½	27¾	Jorgen 1.30	4.1	5	7	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ¼
22¾	16¾	Jostens 1	5.0	8	1309	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
36	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.4	9	165	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
		— K—K—K —							
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.1	9	911	27⅞	26⅞	27½	— ¼
21⅝	16⅞	KaisrAl 1.20	3.5	5	454	u21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¾
84	64½	Kai 59pf4.75	5.7		3	84	81	84	+2½
82	63	Kai 66pf4.75	5.8		6	82	82	82	+2
29⅞	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	5.3	5	273	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅝
23⅞	16¼	KalC pf 1.37	6.7		2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	4.2	18	673	36⅝	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.4	5	73	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
19¾	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.3	9	400	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
27½	24	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	59	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
25¼	21½	KCPL pf2.20	10.		4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
26⅞	22⅝	KCPL pf2.33	9.9		6	23½	23½	23½	
33¼	17½	KCSoIn 1.10	3.5	8	42	31	30	31	+1
11¼	10	KCSou pf 1	10.		z400	10	10	10	
19¾	16½	KanGE 1.90	11.	10	57	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¾	KanNb 1.48b	7.2	7	5	20½	20⅜	20½	
21½	18½	KanPLt 1.96	11.	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅞	KaPL pf2.32	10.		3	23	23	23	+ ¼
11¼	5⅝	KatyInd		4	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
28⅞	16⅝	Katy pf1.46	5.6		19	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	KaufBr .24	1.9	10	584	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
17	14⅝	Kauf pf 1.50	9.4		6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
28⅛	11	Keene .60	3.0	6	109	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	6¾	Keller .30b	2.2	8	281	14⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
22	17	Kellogg 1.32	6.4	10	248	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
17⅞	10⅛	Kellwd .80	7.5	14	83	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	10	KenilRty .20e		7220		29	28¾	28¾	
47⅞	29⅝	Kennmt 1.32	2.8	8	35	47¼	46¼	47¼	+ ½
38⅛	19	Kennct 1.20	4.0	20	1937	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	10.	7	28	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.9	6	57	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
60⅛	41¼	KerrM 1.55	2.6	10	650	59⅝	58¼	59⅝	+1⅛
17⅛	9½	KeysCon		34	24	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
23⅝	17	KeysInt s.48	2.1	14	22	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
38	27¾	KiddeW 1.60	4.3	5	29	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
50½	41½	Kidde pfB 4	8.3		1	49¼	49⅛	49¼	— ¼
58½	42¾	Kidde pfC 4	8.2		9	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ½
29½	20	Kidde pr1.64	5.6		16	u29⅝	29½	29½	
49⅞	39⅝	KmbCl 2.88	6.5	7	76	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	11½	KingDSt .50	3.3	7	127	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	16⅛	Kirsch 1.32	7.0	5	11	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	2.8	10	23	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
27¾	14½	Koehrin 1.10	4.8	5	43	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
33¾	19⅛	Kollmr .63	2.0	9	22	32½	31⅞	32	— ½
27⅛	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	4.8	8	25	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	43	Kraft 3	6.3	7	94	48⅛	47½	48	+ ⅜
13½	7½	Kraehr			22	10½	10¼	10½	
27	18⅝	Kroger s1.36	5.5	7	135	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	24½	Kubota .63e	2.1	21	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+1
17½	12⅝	Kuhlm .80a	6.1	5	23	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Kysor .88	6.1	4	49	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
		— L—L—L —							
10⅝	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.0	9	18	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
7⅝	5⅝	LFE pf .50	7.5		4	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
18	14¼	LITCO 1	6.8	7	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
11¾	5⅝	LTV		3	454	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
57	42½	LTV pf 5	10.		1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ½
30⅝	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	9.6		60	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ¼
12⅛	8	LQuint 1.08t	11.	14	21	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.2	6	9	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
19½	18¼	LamaSe s.80	4.4	6	37	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
23½	14	LaneBry 1	6.8	7	88	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
37⅝	22½	Lanier .50	1.3	14	759	u39	37⅝	38½	+1½
15	8¾	LawtCh .40	5.2	13	340	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅝	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.8	5	1874	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
24½	18¾	LswTr s1.20	5.3	6	388	23¼	22½	22¾	— ¼
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	4.2	7	18	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	LegPlat n.44	3.5	5	103	12⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	LehValInd		7	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
27¼	15¾	LVIa pf			5	15¾	d15¼	15¼	—1¼
12⅝	9½	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		218	12⅛	12	12⅛	
17½	15	Lennar s.08	.4	7	141	u18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅝
30⅝	23½	Lenox 1.30	4.6	8	34	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
10	6⅝	LesFay .49	6.6	5	24	7⅝	7¼	7½	
69	31⅝	LeviStr 2.20	3.4	8	203	65⅝	65¼	65½	
27¼	17⅝	LevitzF .60	2.4	6	85	25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
28¾	23	LOF 2.20	7.9	4	29	28¼	28	28	
21½	17⅝	LibtyCp s.60	2.9	8	88	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	LibrtyLn		33	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	8	LibtL pf			31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	Litemk s.48	2.6	9	61	19¼	18½	18¾	— ½
41⅝	29⅝	Liggett 2.50	7.2	7	37	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
60⅝	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.6	14	358	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
48	34	LincNt 2.80	4.2	7	63	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
95	69	LincNt pf 3	3.3		1	91	91	91	
18¾	15½	LincPl 1.80	11.		7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.2	4	89	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
36½	17¾	Litton 1b	2.9	7	1428	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	— ½
72	46	Litton pf 3	4.4		1	68	68	68	—1
20⅝	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		13	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
32⅝	16½	Lockhd		7	237	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ¼
45	28⅝	Loctite .48	1.1	18	895	43⅝	42	42⅝	—1⅛
69⅝	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.0	5	217	62	61	61⅝	—1⅛
18⅝	9⅝	LomFn 1	6.3	9	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21	14½	LomMt 2.03e	11.	9	28	19⅛	19	19⅛	—
27	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	5.7	5	60	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	LILCo 1.78	11.	7	112	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
89	73½	LIL pfJ 8.12	11.		z20	74	74	74	—1
26½	21½	LIL pfP2.43	11.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
27	24⅝	LIL pfO2.47	10.		20	24¼	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
33	24	LongDr .76	2.6	12	34	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
39⅝	23⅝	LoralCp 1	2.6	11	53	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.3	13	2894	u45⅝	43⅝	45	+ ⅜
24⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	2.6	7	215	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅝	LouvGs 2.06	10.	10	78	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
19½	10	Lowenst .38	2.9	4	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.3	11	211	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS 1	5.9	9	155	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅝	8⅝	Ludlow .70	4.7	14	63	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18	14	Lukens .96	6.4	6	11	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	LykCSys .40	2.0	15	338	u20	18¼	19⅝	+1⅝
		— M—M—M —							
29⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.24	.8	22	72	u30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ½
55⅝	37⅝	MCA 1.50	2.9	9	197	52⅝	51½	52½	— ⅛
15⅝	8	MEI .40	3.1	7	359	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	18	MGIC 1	2.9	11	742	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	MacAF 1	6.4	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
14	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.4	7	285	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Macke .52	5.5	5	45	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Macmill .72	3.4	12	454	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
47⅝	32	Macy 1.85	4.0	6	101	47	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	MdsFd 1.29e	7.6		126	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .40	4.5	5	97	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
32	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	3.7	10	9	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Manhln .30b	4.4	3	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	ManhLf .30	3.9	11	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅝	30⅝	MfrHan 2.28	6.7	6	430	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	MAPCO 1.40	4.4	10	648	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	26⅝	MarMl s .80	1.8	10	185	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
45⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.40	3.1	7	688	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅝
20⅝	13⅝	MarMid .80	3.9	8	739	u20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .64	4.9	18	164	13⅝	13	13	
15⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	2.5	14	20	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	Mark pf1.20	7.6		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	Marley 1	4.4	7	29	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Marriot .16	.9	10	862	u17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
67⅝	58½	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	744	67⅝	67	67	
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	5.6	10	261	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ½
46	26⅝	MartM 2	5.1	6	84	39	38⅝	39	
22⅝	9	MaryK .48	2.4	11	31	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.3	9	301	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Masco .60	2.3	10	137	26		26	
26⅝	17⅝	Masonit 1.20	4.5	8	158	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MasM 1.37e	11.	10	9	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	MassyF g			87	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	MasCp 1.60	11.		30	16	15⅝	16	
11½	10	Masinc 1.12	11.		31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	6½	Mattel .10e	1.5	7	618	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Mattel wt			248	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Mattl pf2.50	9.2		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.7	6	156	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18½	MayerO 1	4.3	8	2	23	22⅝	23	
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJW		3	13	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	Maytg 1.60	6.5	9	61	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
28½	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.0	16	483	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
33½	22⅝	McDr pf2.20	8.0		5	27½	27½	27½	
31	25	McDr pf2.60	9.5		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
52⅝	39⅝	McDnld .56	1.1	12	345	50⅝	49⅝	50½	+ ⅛
36⅝	20	McDonD .75	2.9	6	1191	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	McDonD 1.32	4.6	5	7	29	28⅝	29	
31⅝	22⅝	McGEd 1.80	6.3	7	16	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	4.9	9	165	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g			201	60⅝	58	60⅝	+3⅝
19½	12	McLean .64	4.0	11	35	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	McLout		2	21	10⅝		10⅝	— ⅛
41½	9⅝	McMorO .10	.3	245	214	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
28⅝	10	McNeil .80	4.5	10	30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	Mead 1.60	5.9	5	183	27⅝	27	27	
48½	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.3	12	111	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	24½	Medtrn .60	1.1	16	49	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Melville 1.40	4.5	8	93	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19⅝	Memorex		3	586	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
41	33	MercStr 1a	2.5	6	18	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	MerTxs 1.20	4.6	7	14	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
71⅝	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.8	15	334	69⅝	68⅝	69	
26⅝	18⅝	Merdith 1.28	3.6	6	10	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	MerrLy .96	4.7	8	760	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	26½	MesaPet .48	.7	17	640	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.4	13	188	17⅝	16⅝	17	
27⅝	17⅝	Mesta .60e	3.0		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	MGM s .60	3.0	9	400	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.0	9	21	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
41	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	13.		259	31	31	31	
69⅝	54	MtE pfG7.68	12.		z60	61	61	61	—2
89⅝	59	MtE pfJ8.32	12.		z130	68	67½	67½	— ½
89	60	MtE pfH8.12	12.		240	66	66	66	
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.1	9	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	25½	MnWi pf2.67	10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26	23⅝	MnWi pf2.12	8.8		9	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	7.9	7	35	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21⅝	MdCT pf2.05	8.2		1	25	25	25	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	11.	5	707	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	MidlndM			49	4	3⅝	3⅝	
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	4.8	8	93	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	MillerW .90	4.4	8	24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	16⅝	MillBrd 1	3.0	9	63	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.3	5	27	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
66	52	MMM 2.40	4.6	10	1312	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
21⅝	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.8	5	58	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14½	9⅝	MirroCp .96	6.9	9	28	14	13⅝	13⅝	
43½	20⅝	MisnIns 1.02	2.6	7	130	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
59	46	MPacC 3	5.7	5	357	53⅝	52⅝	53	
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.3	8	16	12	11½	12	+ ½
24⅝	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22½	MoPS pr2.61	12.		4	22½	d22⅝	22½	
56	36⅝	Mobil s 2.40	4.6	8	6982	53⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MobileH		11	29	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4	8	458	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	Mohasco .90	8.6	9	72	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDtq		10	132	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	9.1	11	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	Monrh s 1	5.8	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	17⅝	Monogr .52	1.2	8	9	43⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	45	Monsan 3.40	5.7	7	2112	59⅝	58⅝	59½	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	8.1	7	25	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.5	8	58	21⅝	21⅝	21½	
21	18⅝	MonSt 1.88a	9.6		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	MONY .92e	10.	10	38	9	8⅝	9	
38⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.0	6	80	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.0	7	167	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.5	6	21	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	MorseSh .66	3.6	6	57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		6	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.40	4.3	10	18	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	36	Motrola 1.20	2.3	11	874	u52½	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.0	10	285	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	MtSTel 2.32	9.2	7	25	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Munford		11	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	6.8		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	14	Munsng 1.20	8.3	12	24	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.4	13	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
74½	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	14	345	73⅝	72⅝	73	— ½
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.3	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	10.		42	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	MyersL .58	4.1	8	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		— N—N—N —							
22⅝	12⅝	NCH .64	3.0	10	19	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NCNB n .64	4.5	6	34	14⅝	14	14⅝	
81½	56⅝	NCR 1.60	2.1	9	349	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.1	10	343	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.1	8	167	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	NVF s		6	107	10	9⅝	10	
28⅝	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.2	7	383	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.4	13	97	31½	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	12¼	Narco .68	4.0	17	17	17½	17	17	— ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	4.5	5	33	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.7	66	182	47½	47	47	— ⅛
25⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.0	10	92	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	25½	NCan pf1.50	3.6		19	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9	NtCtyL .60	5.0	8	7	12	11⅝	12	
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	5.7	6	48	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	6.3	7	525	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
31	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	8.8	6	33	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	24	NFG pf 2.30	9.4		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	NatGyp 1.32	5.9	5	156	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	NatHom			39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	NtLibrtn .28	2.0	9	89	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.8	10	113	21½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12½	NMedE s.50	2.5	11	305	u20⅝	19⅝	20	
18⅝	11⅝	NMineSv .56	4.1	18	17	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
20⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	10	108	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	NtSemic		12	2608	31⅝	29⅝	31⅝	+1⅝
21⅝	13	NtSvIn 1.08	5.6	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	NStand 1.24	7.8	6	32	16	15⅝	15⅝	
35⅝	26⅝	NatlStl 2.60	7.5	5	51	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea		7	15	5	5	5	
59⅝	35⅝	Natom .50	.8	6	232	58⅝	57⅝	58	— ⅛
28	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	7.7	8	38	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	NevP pf2.30	11.		z260	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	11.		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

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SEPT. 27, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Sept. 27	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)31.40 - 25	166.60	175.10 - 171	34	6.3	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Ge du Nord shareholders can now exchange their stock for Banque Rothschild shares.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	553	559 - 550	4	7.6	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1000 - 451.50	930	979 - 931	47	3.2	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	233	227.10 - 220.90	10	5.4	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net consol. profit: 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	159	162 - 156.50	10	5.3	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,081 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+6.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	170.50	171 - 170	10	5.0	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+55%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	84.50	87.50 - 81	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (+1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1155 - 445	1128	1155 - 1140	14	1.6	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 as of July 3.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	387	387 - 374.50	5	3.4	54.30c - 69.50c - 91.60c	2,193	1978 net consol. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	360	365 - 359.50	5	5.8	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	Ferodo-Lucas accord regarding control of Ducellier.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	70.80	69.90 - 69	16	5.4	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	1st sem. '79 turnover for Le Nickel = 774.5 MF vs. 431.6 MF in '78 (+79%).
MATRA	Electronic	9000 - 4899	8520	9000 - 8600	15	1.1	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	'78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in '77 (+72%). '78 net dividend of F. 90.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	587	600 - 585	18	1.8	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in '77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.-min	109 - 69	106.40	109 - 104	10	4.7	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st semester '79 consol. turnover up 17.3% with 16,483MF, of which 52.2% from abroad
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 297	326*	338 - 311	3	4.1	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	Peugeot-Citroen & Savoc in new holding Co. (Credipar) to finance French car sales.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	214	227.50 - 221	—	3.3	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 418	474	485 - 475	11	4.2	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	145.50 - 98	145.50	144.50 - 141.40	11	4.8	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	367.50 - 336.40	360.50	361.50 - 359.10	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rodamco acquire portfolio of European Property Investment Co.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1230	1460	1487 - 1425	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Ski Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal ski importer.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	265.10	273 - 264	12	4.1	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	1st semester '79 group consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 13,313 MF (+26.8%).

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Ge. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

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مكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Friday, September 28, 1979 *R

Arabs Are Broadening Oil Realm

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

UWAIT, Sept. 27 (NYT) — b oil-producing countries, hav captured substantial control r the price and supply of oil in last decade, are slowly moving other segments of the oil busi , particularly transportation.

he Organization of Arab Petro n Exporting Countries, known OAPEC and founded nearly 10 s ago, is in the process of build a tanker fleet, operating ship re facilities, accelerating its pres in the refining and marketing rude oil, capturing exploration development business, and ing an all-Arab cadre of techni s to carry out these plans with a l investment of more than $1.5 on.

udi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya ded OAPEC in 1968. Seven r countries — Algeria, Syria, Bahrain, the United Arab tates, Qatar and Egypt — d later.

ne-third of the money has gone toward the establishment of the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co., based in Kuwait. The hope is that Arab-flag vessels will be carrying 10 to 15 percent of members' exports by the end of this year and as much as 40 percent by 1985.

"The more we own, and the more we run ourselves, the stronger we will be," said Abdulhadi Taher of Saudi Arabia, chairman of Arab Maritime. Since its establishment in 1973, Arab Maritime has bought a total of 10 ships, including eight crude-oil tankers and two liquefied-natural-gas vessels. In addition, each of the major Arab oil nations has acquired an equally large or larger fleet of tankers.

The acquisitions went ahead at a time when international maritime transport was experiencing its worst crisis in years, with as much as one-third of the world's tanker capacity idled by the slump. Arab Maritime, not exempt from the slump, has suffered losses of about $9 million. But over the coming three years, the joint-venture company plans to buy three more tankers and a yet-undetermined number of liquefied-natural-gas carriers, and talks are under way to unify all Arab tanker fleets under the maritime company's umbrella.

"This is not a commercial venture as such," said Ahmed Sayyed Omar, a senior consultant for Arab Maritime, in a recent interview at the company's plush offices. "This is a strategic decision. We must have our own ships to strengthen our hand to resist pressure from the oil companies or anyone else who seeks to dilute our control of our national assets."

Backing this argument, member nations agreed last year to subsidize losses and to push for the expansion of the company. "We have the moral support of the oil producers," Mr. Omar said. Founder of the Kuwait National Petroleum Co. and its chairman until 1971, he said the maritime company would expand its orders of LNG carriers because "the future market for gas is brighter and it will be in great demand in Japan and the United States."

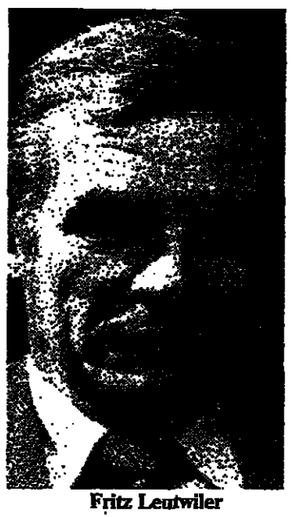
Arab Maritime is confident that it will break even this year and start making profits in 1980.

Another major Arab project, which has already proved to be a commercial success, is the Arab Ship Building and Repair Yard Co. in Bahrain. In December, it completed its first year of operation with an occupancy rate of 87 percent, while many ship repair yards in the industrialized world were experiencing severe losses.

OAPEC is also moving into exploration and development of oil resources. The Arab Petroleum Services Co., a $350-million venture based in Libya, was established in 1977 to act as a holding company in joint ventures with others. It is now holding talks on the formation of a drilling company in partnership with Santa Fe Corp. in the United States to be capitalized at about $35 million. Officials here say they hope to reach an agreement by the end of this year.

The last of the four ventures set up by the organization is known as the Arab Petroleum Investment Corp., with headquarters in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. It was founded in 1976 with $350 million of capital to participate in petrochemical projects. In 1978 the company made nine loans, up from five in the previous year, and realized a profit close to $20 million, according to its annual report.

By world standards, none of these projects can be described as sizable. For example, the total Arab tanker fleet now represents less than 3 percent of total world tonnage, estimated at 320 million tons. And many of the projects suffer from competition by the individual members of the organization, who are duplicating these facilities in their own countries.



Fritz Leutwiler

U.S. Is Seen Holding Line On Dollar

From Agency Dispatches

ZURICH, Sept. 27 — The dollar is oversold and could strengthen on a technical reaction, Swiss National Bank director Fritz Leutwiler says, but the market first must be convinced that the United States is succeeding in its fight against inflation.

However, he added, Switzerland has never made a secret of the fact that the sizable inflation differential between the two nations might precipitate a weakening of the dollar against the franc over the long term.

In an interview with Schweizerische Handelszeitung, a Swiss financial newspaper, Mr. Leutwiler said his daily contacts with the United States have convinced him that the Federal Reserve means business in supporting the dollar and that the Fed is on the right track now under the guidance of Paul Volcker.

In addition, he added that Switzerland has plenty of ammunition to intervene on the foreign exchange market, although such intervention will continue to be aimed at the Deutsche mark. "Our goal is not to keep the nominal foreign exchange rates stable because we cannot as in the end we would simply import U.S. inflation. Our intention is to keep the 'real' foreign exchange rates stable," he said.

Mr. Leutwiler added that it is rather easy to maintain a stable franc-mark rate. Last October, he said that would be well above 80 for 100 DM, and he reconfirmed that. But another central bank official recently pinpointed that level at around 90.

U.S. August Trade Deficit Soars On Huge Oil and Auto Imports

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — Record-high prices for foreign oil and a surge in automobile imports helped push the U.S. trade balance $2.36 billion into the red in August, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit, the largest since May and more than double July's $1.1-billion shortage, is not likely to calm the world's foreign exchange markets. Gold prices soared to record levels on the world's exchanges today and the dollar fell against major European currencies.

The August trade deficit was blamed on a big jump in imports, which rose 8.3 percent from July to a record $18.2 billion. Exports also hit a record $15.8 billion, 1 percent higher than the $15.7 billion reported for July.

Despite the worsening deficit in August, projections indicate that the trade deficit for all of 1979 will drop to $22.8 billion compared with the $28.5 billion deficit last year.

The value of petroleum imports rose 7.9 percent in August, to a record $5.2 billion, the report said. Oil imports totaled 245.9-million barrels, about the same as in July. The value of auto imports rose 30 percent in August from the previous month, to $1.2 billion.

There were increa of steel, chemicals and factured goods, the depa reported.

Although the 1-percent in exports was smaller than the percent increase in July, Commerce Department economist Adren Cooper said that "exports still look pretty strong."

Mr. Cooper also said that the latest import figures also appeared to put the United States on track to reduce its overall trade deficit this year

During the first eight months of 1979, the merchandise trade deficit totaled $15.22 billion, compared with $21.92 billion during the same period a year ago, the department also announced.

Commerce Department officials said that the big jump in the price of oil was directly attributed to the oil cartel's decision in June to increase prices. They said that the average price of $21.14 a barrel last month may mean, in the words of one official, that "we are getting near the top" of the already announced price increases.

Meanwhile, their widened United States registered a billion in R6 billion in trade pan, the U during August, to $714.4 billion of $1.2 billion in July. regard to Ja

Meanwhile, their widened bers of the Organization 84.7 million Exporting Coun ened to $2.6 billion from million in July, the departmeed.

Dutch Express Doubts on Bonn Currency Move

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Dutch government, in a letter to Parliament, has expressed its reservations over the recent realignment of European currencies in which the guilder was devalued by 2 percent against the Deutsche mark.

The Finance Ministry, noting that the move followed unrest on the currency markets, declared that economic factors alone do not justify the effective devaluation of the guilder. In a separate comment, the central bank warned that the increase in import prices caused by this adjustment would give an added impulse to inflation and was contrary to the goal of improving the nation's competitive position.

Production Index Unchanged

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — The Netherlands' seasonally adjusted industrial production index shows that during July there was no change compared to June. The statistics office reported that the 1970-based index for July was revised upward to 124 from 122, while the June figure was revised downward to 124 from 125. The June index, however, was 2.5 percent higher than in May.

New York Stocks Mixed; Metals Provide Support

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Metals continued to provide support for the stock market today as prices closed mixed in the face of generally bleak news.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 1.11 points to 887.46 although declines led advances by 745 to 657 and volume eased to 33.24 million shares from 37.7 million yesterday.

The metals have benefited from surging commodities prices. Copper traded as high as $1.13 a pound today on the Comex.

Reflecting the strength in metals, active Asarco gained 2¼ to 30¾4, Phelps Dodge 1⅞ to 31⅞, Hecla Mining 1½ to 19⅝, Homestake Mining 2 to 42¾, Rosario Resources 2¼ to 36⅝, First Mississippi 1¾ to 20¼ and Newmont Mining 1⅜ to 33.

Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said the surge in metals prices could represent the beginning of "a blowoff in this inflationary cycle."

He said copper has often been among the last of the metals to show major inflationary price gains, citing the sharp rise during the 1974-75 recession which proved to be the peak of that inflationary cycle.

Volume leader Mobil climbed by 1 to 52½. It reported finding "potentially significant" hydrocarbons in a well off Cameroon. Mobil also has a stake in the Hibernia well off Newfoundland that has produced sharp price gains for the participants.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board reported that the U.S. narrowly defined money supply, M-1, declined by $1 billion in the week ended Sept. 19 to a seasonally adjusted total of $377.1 billion. The Fed said that over the latest four weeks the M-1 averaged $376.7 billion, compared with $373.9 billion a week earlier.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans were substantially higher at the close today on the Chicago Board of Trade. Wheat was up 11¾ to 14 cents; corn up 9 to 10; oats up 5¼ to 6; and soybeans up 20 to 30 cents.

Futures in the grains and soybeans advanced sharply on the strength in precious metals and on a lack of selling by farmers through the early hours of trading. Some commercial support in corn later in the day and sharply higher prices in European exchanges also was regarded as bullish.


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Individuals 'Buying . . .Like Crazy'

Gold Demand Laid to Arab Investors

NDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — A l number of wealthy, nervous badly advised Arab investors esponsible for much of the in ed demand for gold, according rab financial experts gathered for a two-day seminar on Mid ast investment.

rivate Arab investors are re sible for at least half of the re surge in gold prices," said Ab Rahman al-Sai, director general e Arab Investment Co. "There small group — no more than) or 3,000 individuals — who been buying gold like crazy."

al-Sai said these investors are Kuwait, the United Arab ates and Saudi Arabia. For the part they are traders or heads of small companies. "They aren't sophisticated investors," he said. Rather, "they are easily led" by bad news about the United States economy and by "what their friends are doing."

"They're like sheep," added Farouk Sa'd Abujaber, a Jordanian businessman. "One man tells his neighbor he'd better buy before the price goes up. Everyone gets nervous and pretty soon you've got a rush to buy."

Arabs are also buying gold because "they're getting very bad advice," said Abdel Latif Banani, an officer of Union de Banques Arabes & Francaises. "They are relying on old friends who are brokers in Zurich or London, and these brokers are preying on Arab fears about political trouble in the Middle East and the U.S. inflation rate."

Mr. Banani said brokers are pushing gold in order to protect their own "huge" positions in the market. "A lot of brokers have been buying forward," he said, meaning that they have been buying gold for future delivery at currently quoted prices on the assumption that the price will go up before the delivery date and that they will make a profit.

The Arab financial men agree that Arab governments are not part of the gold-buying surge. "The market is too small for a government," said one of the Arab experts. "At most, you can invest $200 million to $400 million in gold. That's just too small a market for countries trying to invest billions in surplus funds."

Private Investors Attracted

However, it is an attractive market for private Arab investors. Yussuf Biyari, an officer of the Saudi Fund for Development, said "most Arab companies are illiquid. They need to be able to get in and out of a market fast, which makes gold an ideal investment." Moreover, said Mr. Biyari, "It doesn't take any financial expertise to invest in gold. Arab businessmen can do it without having to know the intricacies of international finance."

The experts do not see Arab interest in gold decreasing soon. "The Arabs have staying power," said Mr. al-Sai. "If they see the price begin to drop, they will sit it out so that the market dries up. They can afford to hold on to their gold until they get the price they want."

In addition, said Mr. Biyari, as uncertain as the Arabs are about President Carter, "I think that if Senator Kennedy or one of the Republicans gets elected, Arabs will be even more nervous. At least we know that Carter is trying to work out a solution to the Arab-Israeli problem. We would expect Kennedy or the Republicans to be much more pro-Israel."

rd Borrows 00 Million

Sales Slow

W YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Motor Co. has borrowed approately $500 million from around the country in the last weeks, according to banking s, marking the first time since cession of 1974-75 that the y cash-rich automobile manuer has turned to the banks for Ford needs the borrowed as a result of slow sales and a eek delay in introducing its models. The introduction is uled for Oct. 12 and it will not til then that Ford will bill its 's for cars ordered. Ford exto repay its bank loans on 5.

kers said that the highly publ problems of Chrysler, the 's third-largest automobile er, had not affected the cons under which Ford, the No. 2 aker, was borrowing and that was obtaining the money at the prime rate. The prime, stands at 13½ percent, is the which banks nominally lend r best customers.

—News and Notes—

Peugeot-Citroen says it has not been advised of any plan by Chrysler to sell its 15-percent stake in the French auto firm. Commenting on a report (IHT, Sept. 26) that Chrysler was considering selling its holding, a spokesman for the French firm said Chrysler had undertaken to keep the stake until the end of 1980, and cannot sell it without Peugeot-Citroen's approval. Chrysler acquired the holding in exchange for its subsidiaries in France, Britain and Spain. In Detroit, a Chrysler spokesman said the sale was only "one alternative" for the company to raise cash and that there were no immediate plans for such a sale. "We are very serious about our participation in Peugeot-Citroen," the spokesman said.

* * *

Eastern Airlines' application to take over National Airlines has been rejected by the Civil Aeronautics Board, apparently leaving the way clear for Pan American World Airways to take over National. Pan Am already owns 60 percent of National. Texas International, which also had been interested in acquiring National, apparently has dropped out of the running in the past few weeks and has been selling its National Airlines stock to Pan Am. The CAB said an acquisition by Eastern could substantially lessen competition in the lucrative New York-Washington-Florida markets. Earlier, an administrative law judge recommended against the Eastern-National merger on grounds it would reduce competition.

* * *

United Technologies plans to buy Mostek, offering to pay $62 a share the six million shares the manufacturer of integrated circuits has outstanding. Mostek also says it has repurchased about 1.2 million shares of its stock from Sprague Electric at $42 a share through the exercise of Mostek's right of first refusal and resold them to United at $42 each. United is a major manufacturer of aircraft engines, flight systems, aerospace technology as well as escalators and heavy duty instruments.

* * *

U.S. car production will decline 17 percent in the fourth quarter. Automakers will build an estimated 1,995,959 cars during the three months, reports Automotive News, a trade publication. Ford output will be down 38.9 percent from a year ago at 406,000, Chrysler's will be off 25.3 percent at 200,000 and General Motors' will slip 9.2 percent to 1.28 million units. Production at Volkswagen of America, however, will rise 105.9 percent to 51,789 units and American Motors' will advance 22.7 percent to 55,970 units.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Ready-Mixed Concrete

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	319.88	293.78
Profits	10.24	10.09
Per Share	0.112	0.119

Vickers

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	184.5	191.4
Profits	4.19	3.06
Per Share	0.09	0.055

United States

Diamond International *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	313.0	259.0
Profits	14.92	11.95
Per share	1.11	0.93
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	884.4	745.5
Profits	43.98	32.41
Per share	3.27	2.53

** : Per Share adjusted to reflect 10 percent stock dividend paid on June 15.*

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.40
Albert Heijn	89.00
Algembank	338.50
Amrobank	71.50
A'Dam Rub	43.20
Bakker	25.70
Heineken	81.00
H.V.A.	53.40
Hoogovens	30.90
K.L.M.	93.50
Nat. Nedder	121.90
Pakhoed	55.20
Philips	23.70
Robeco	173.00
Rolinco	146.50
Rorento	110.10
Royal Dutch	153.80
Unilever	129.20
Van Ommer	285.50
VMF-Stork	45.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,585
GBL (B.lamb)	1,735
Cockerill	408
Electrobel	4,660
GB-Inno-BM	2,465
Hoboken	2,850
Petrofina	5,380
Pt. Geveart	1,114
Soc. Generale	1,745
Solvay	2,720
Un. Miniere	772

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	42.80
B.A.S.F.	138.90
Bayer	132.20
Commerzbnk	208.50
Cont. Gummi	80.60
Daimler	555.50
Deimos	156.00
Deutsche Bnk	271.90
Dresdner Bnk	206.20
Hoechst	130.00
Hoesch	45.40
Karlshost	249.00
Kaufhof	286.00
K.H.D.	212.00
Lufthansa	92.50
Mannesman	156.40
Metallgesell.	248.50
Neckermann	146.50
RWE.new	185.50
Schering	239.30
Siemens	267.60
Thyssen	92.30
Varta	174.50
Veba	150.00
Volkswagen	200.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	$ 6.65
Anglo-Am	6.85
Barclays Bnk	4.31
Beecham Gp	1.52
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.72
BAT Ind.	2.91
BOC Int'l	0.69
Brit. Pet.	12½
Burmah	1.67
Chartered	1.52
Cadbury Sc.	0.45
Cons.Gold Fds	2.48
Courtaulds	0.88
De Beer D	$ 7.95
Decca Rec	3.35
Distillers	2.34
Dunlop	0.57½
E Mus Ind	0.91
Free St Ged	0.34
GEC	3.81
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gp	4.71
Gt Un St	3.92
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	1.75
Hudson Bay	$ 12.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.64
Imas	0.88
Marks & Spen.	1.05
Metal Box	2.74
Nichols	0.60
Plessey	1.24
Rand Mines	0.56
Rank Org.	2.18
Royal Dutch	35½
R.T.Z.	3.04
Shell	3.56
Thorn (A)	4.27
Tube Invest.	3.04
Union Corp.	$ 8.45
Vickers	1.58
Wear L.3½	8.33½
West Deep	$ 20¾
West Drief	$ 52½
West Hold	$ 48.00
West Min	2.03
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.12

Milan

Bastogi	868.00
ERBA	2,700.00
Eric Morelli	179.00
Fiat	2,414.00
Finsider	129.00
Generali	45,800.00
(F)	3,090.00
Italcos	824.00
Italsider	341.00
La Rinos	187.50
Montedis	196.75
Olivetti	1,564.00
Pirelli	2,075.00
Snia Visco	779.00

Paris

Air Liquide	507.00
BSN	930.00
Carrefour	1,725.00
Cim Lafarge	279.80
Cie Boncoire	472.00
CFP	273.00
CGE	375.90
CCF	170.50
EH-Aquitaine	1,728.00
Ferodo	340.00
Gen Occident	324.00
Imetal	70.80
L Oreal	764.00
Mach Bull	65.50
Michelin	976.00
Moet Henn	587.00
Moulinex	91.60
Paribas	225.40
PUK	184.40
Penarroya	61.50
Perrier	344.50
Peugeot	326.00
Rh Poulenc	145.50
Saclar	31.00
St Gobain	144.30
Suez	284.00
Telemecon	822.00
Thomson	265.10
Usinor	16.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,315
Buehrle	2,600
B Boveri	1,970
Cib Geigy	1,295
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	760
Hoffmann	7,500
Nestle	3,520
Sandoz	4,475
Sie B. Suisse	410
Sulzer	2,840
U.B. Suisse	3,390

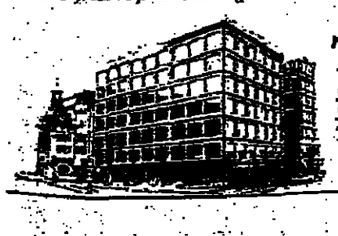

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Trade Development Bank Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1979.

y Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, ogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, anama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

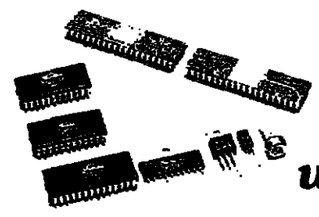


Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

INTEREST 17% PER ANNUM

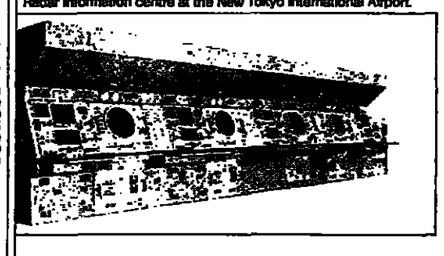
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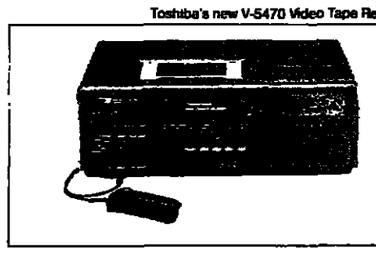
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Radar information centre at the New Tokyo International Airport.



Toshiba's new V-5470 Video Tape Recorder.



CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income (For the period April 1, 1978, to March 31, 1979) (In millions of Yen)

Sales and other income	1,770,995
Costs and expenses	1,715,331
Income before income taxes	55,664
Income taxes	32,508
Net income	23,156
Net income per common stock	11.05 (in Yen)

Breakdown of Business Results by Product Group

Consumer Products 35%	Heavy Apparatus 31%	Industrial Electronic Products 22%	

Other Products 12%

Balance Sheet (March 31, 1979, in millions of Yen)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and time deposits	249,127	Bank loans	480,374
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	397,946	Notes and accounts payable, trade	298,050
Inventories	341,787	Other current liabilities	476,511
Other current assets	252,624	Other liabilities	354,557
Property, plant and equipment	269,017	Common stock	105,334
Other assets	292,337	Surplus	88,012
Total assets	1,802,838	Total liabilities	1,802,838

Interested parties are invited to send for our annual report

TOSHIBA
TOSHIBA CORPORATION TOKYO JAPAN

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23¾	20⅛	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	162	22¼	22	22⅛	
17¾	14⅛	NEngE 1.60	10.	6	9	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	19	354	25	24⅝	24¾	— ½
36¼	31¾	NEngT 3.16	9.3	8	10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
19	15¾	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	121	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z200	82½	82½	82½	
24½	18¼	NYS pf 2.12	11.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
4¼	2⅛	Newcrp			58	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
10½	8¼	Newell n .70	7.3	6	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44	21¼	Newhall .80	1.9	9	31	42⅞	42	42⅞	+1⅛
32¼	19¾	Newmt 1.20	3.6	8	1300	u33⅛	31½	33	+1⅜
100	66	Newt pf 4.50	4.4		40	u102⅝	97¾	102⅝	+4¾
17⅝	7¼	Newprk .20	1.2	14	213	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
15⅝	12¾	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	415	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
38	31½	NiaMpf 3.60	11.		z150	32¼	31¾	31¾	—
56¾	45½	NiaMpf 5.25	11.		z100	49½	49½	49½	
14⅜	9½	NiagSh 1..		4	67	14¼	14	14	
35¼	26⅛	NICOR 2.6		7	455	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	20¾	NorflW 2.0		9	100	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
25¾	18½	Nort[illegible]		4	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅝	N[illegible] 70			24	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅞
38½	14⅞	[illegible] 1.10	11.	7	56	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	[illegible] .70	3.9	5	35	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
33	20	[illegible]PS 1.50	9.8	8	188	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝		NorNGs 3	5.9	7	23	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
21¾		NoStPw 2.28	9.3	7	92	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
		NSPw pf4.11	9.6		31	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
		NorTel a.80			170	24½	24⅛	24½	
4½		Nthgate g			235	42⅞	41	42⅞	+1⅞
27⅝		Nortrp 1.80	4.7	6	163	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
22⅞		NwstAirl .80	2.5	9	370	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
					117	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅞
					151	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¼	23	NwlBcp 1.32	4.8	7	57	27¾	27½	27½	
24⅝	17	NwlEnr s1.30	5.4	7	797	24¼	24	24	
37⅝	23	Nwlind 2.05	5.6	7	112	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	24	NwlP pf2.50	10.		12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26⅛	24	NwlP pf2.36	9.4		2	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅜	NwMLf 1e	9.2	13	42	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
33	27½	NwSttW 1.80	6.4	5	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
34⅝	22	Norton 1.40	4.3	7	54	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅜
20⅛	14½	NorSim 1.04b	6.5	6	646	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
45⅝	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.4		5	36⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
35¼	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	324	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
— O—O—O —									
62	16⅝	OKC 1.20	2.5	11	90	49¼	48½	48½	—1¼
33⅜	14⅜	OakInd .40	1.3	16	480	31¼	29⅝	31	+1½
104	51½	Oak pf 1.75	1.8		1	98	98	98	+ ½
20	15⅝	OakliteP 1.20	6.7	9	6	18¼	18	18	— ¼
27⅜	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	4.7	9	1420	26½	26	26½	
12⅝	4⅛	OcciPet wt			283	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
87	48½	OccIP pf3.60	4.3		3	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—2⅛
25⅝	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		16	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
22¼	18⅛	OccIP pf2.12	11.		5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅞	19⅞	OccIP pf2.30	11.		13	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
40	27¼	Ogden 2	5.4	6	213	39⅛	37	37⅛	—2⅛
60	43	Ogen pf1.87	3.1		2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
18	14½	OhioEd 1.76	12.	11	283	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
42	35	OhEd pf3.90	11.		z200	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
106¾	98	OhE pf10.48	11.		z50	99	99	99	— ⅞
110	97½	OhE pf10.76	11.		z100	99	98⅞	99	
24¼	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		3	21	21	21	— ½
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	13.		z100	111	111	111	
121¾	110½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z50	110¼	d110¼	110¼	—½
18⅞	15½	OklGE 1.60	10.	10	1185	15⅞	d15⅝	15⅝	
10	8½	OklGE pf.80	9.4		z780	8½	8½	8½	
26⅛	18⅞	OklaNG 1.80	7.5	7	24	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Olin 1	4.6	7	850	21¾	21½	21⅝	—1⅛
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	28	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
26¼	16	Oneida .92	3.9	5	29	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Opelika .84	7.2	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16¼	13⅛	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	26	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Orange .20	2.6	4	37	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ¼
13½	7⅞	OrionC .30	2.7	7	99	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.2	8	40	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30½	18⅞	OutletCo 1	4.3	7	39	23½	22½	23	+ ⅜
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	4.9	6	32	17¼	17	17	— ¼
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.1	5	27	24½	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	29	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
32⅞	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.0	8	84	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	5.9	5	293	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
12¼	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.5	5	19	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
— P—Q —									
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.5	10	309	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+1
12⅝	8	PNBMt .96a	9.4	8	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅝	PPG 1.84	5.5	7	106	u33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
25	12⅜	PSA		5	26	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.28	11.		26	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	372	22⅝	22½	22½	
23⅝	20	PacLtg 2	8.6	7	116	23¼	23	23¼	
53⅝	38⅞	PacLm 2.20	4.2	14	29	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
20¼	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.0	7	24	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	19	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	195	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
16	13½	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	73	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	PacTin 1	4.8	8	38	u20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1
11⅞	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.0	5	70	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
16⅞	12¼	PalW pf1.30	9.1		22	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.5	4	14	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Pamida .06l			37	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	PanAm		3	4393	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
55⅞	36⅝	PanEP 3.10	5.9	7	124	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
24¼	14¾	Papcft 1.14b	4.8	8	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
22½	10⅞	Pargas 1.08	5.5	9	31	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
35	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.7	11	718	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
32	22½	ParHan 1.20	3.8	9	116	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
17⅜	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	9	37	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
17⅝	7	PatPtl		225	187	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25¾	15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.4	10	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
27½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.1	9	67	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
14	6	Pengo		37	77	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	PenCen			123	18⅜	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			96	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	PenDix			33	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		392	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
38⅝	28	Penney 1.76	5.7	8	595	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	8.1		1	57	57	57	—3¼
21¾	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	10.	6	210	19⅝	19½	19½	
50⅛	40¼	PaPL pf4.40	9.9		z70	44½	44⅛	44⅛	
50¼	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z140	44	43	44	
90	76⅞	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z150	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ¼
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	11.		z140	102	101	101	
122⅛	107½	PaPL pf 13	12.		z430	107⅛	d107	107	— ⅜
84⅝	72½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z540	75⅛	74⅞	75	— ¼
92½	77¼	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z680	77⅛	d76	76	—1⅛
39¼	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.3	7	41	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.5		3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
48	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	4.9	9	782	45⅛	44¼	45	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	45	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.7	8	565	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.1	11	1404	28	27½	28	+ ½
34½	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	197	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Pertec		10	200	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
43¾	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.1	10	56	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.0	11	45	51⅝	51	51½	+ ¼
25½	23⅝	Petroln wi			1	u25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.0		29	27⅝	27½	27½	
26⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75	6.8		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36⅞	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.7	11	726	35½	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	19⅞	PhelpD 1	3.1	10	1887	u32	30⅝	32	+2
17⅞	14⅜	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	254	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
41⅞	33	PhilE pf3.80	11.		z110	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅝
45½	39	PhilE pf4.30	11.		z80	39⅛	39	39	
45	38	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z100	39½	39½	39½	
97¼	77⅛	PhilE pf8.75	12.		z70	76½	d76	76	—1⅛
86	71½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z50	71	d71	71	—1
103¼	87⅛	PhilE pf9.50	11.		z380	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z7000	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+4⅝
80	67	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z120	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	PhilSub 1.10	3.8	9	76	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	31⅜	PhilMr s1.25	3.5	10	1054	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Philind .28	4.7	3	42	6	5⅞	6	
12½	8⅜	Philindpf 1	9.8		15	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	28⅜	PhilPet 1.40	3.2	8	1233	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9¼	PhilVH .50	4.7	5	5	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	8⅞	PiedAvt .24	1.2	6	664	u20	18⅞	19½	+1⅛
14¼	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.1	9	146	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
44	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.3	8	98	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	24½	Pioner 1.92	3.9	11	45	49⅛	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
22⅞	15⅛	PionrEl		9	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
30½	21⅝	PitnyB 1.20	4.1	8	663	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
33⅞	28	PitnB pf2.12	6.5		50	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	16	Pittstn 1.20	4.6	18	2014	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
9¼	5	PlanRsc		8	110	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
22¼	14½	Plantm .16	.7	15	141	21⅝	21	21½	
26⅝	10½	Playboy .12	.7	18	63	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
29¼	19⅝	Plessey 1e	3.8	9	11	26⅜	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
32⅞	17	Pneumo 1	3.1	11	317	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	490	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
56	26½	Polaroid 1	3.4	9	358	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅝	Pndrosa .40	1.9	6	209	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
37⅛	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.3	5	40	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	4.3	9	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15	PortGE 1.70	11.	10	189	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	27⅝	Potltch 1.16	3.1	8	103	37⅞	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	11.	8	124	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45½	38⅝	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z100	39⅛	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
48¼	40	PotEl pf4.23	9.0		25	47⅛	d47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
35	21⅜	Premier .87	2.4	11	20	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
16	10⅛	Presley s.36i	2.8	4	111	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PrimeC s		18	103	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
90¼	72⅛	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	393	78⅜	77	78⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	9⅛	PrdRsh s.54	3.3	9	x15	16⅛	16	16⅛	
28	18⅜	Proler .75e	3.0	5	x4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
18½	15⅛	PSvCol 1.60	10.	9	1525	15⅞	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.8		9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27	24	PSInd 2.32	9.4	7	68	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
39½	34⅝	PSIn pf3.50	10.		z10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	81	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28¼	24⅜	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z100	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	24⅛	PSNH pf2.81	11.		16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
21½	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.7	8	318	19⅝	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	PSvEG 2.30	11.	6	542	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
15⅝	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	38½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z400	39⅞	39	39	— ⅛
48	41	PSEG pf4.18	10.		z140	41	41	41	
59½	51⅝	PSEG pf5.28	10.		z200	52½	52½	52½	
25	21⅜	PSEG pf2.17	10.		4	21⅜	d21½	21⅜	
78⅝	65	PSEG pf6.80	10.		z80	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
26⅛	24	PSEG pf2.43	10.		104	24	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
90⅛	78⅛	PSEG pf7.80	9.9		z50	79	79	79	
87½	74½	PSEG pf8.08	10.		z50	77	77	77	
87	75⅛	PSEG pf7.52	10.		z50	74	d74	74	—1⅛
11¾	5⅛	Publick			73	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	42	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	PR Cem		5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	10.	8	107	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
47⅜	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.2	8	249	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.6	7	33	17	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅜	3	PuritnFa			102	8	7⅝	8	— ¼
35⅛	22⅝	Puroltr 1.32	3.9	9	58	33⅝	33¼	33½	
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.1	7	177	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
24½	12⅜	QuakStO 1	4.6	11	350	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	+1
33	18⅜	Quanex s 1	3.8	9	16	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
11¾	4⅞	Questor .20	2.3	15	880	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
— R—R—R —									
30¼	23	RCA 1.60	6.7	6	555	24⅛	23¾	24	
78⅝	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		20	54	53⅝	53⅝	
12½	9⅝	RLC s .44	4.0	5	122	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	10	RalsPur .58	5.0	9	586	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
15½	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.2	19	718	10⅛	9⅝	10	
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.6	9	21	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
18⅝	11½	RapAm .60e	3.4	4	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
38⅛	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.3	5	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	14⅛	Raymdint 1	5.6	5	98	18⅝	18	18	
61¼	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.6	11	432	61¼	60½	61	+ ⅛
31⅞	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.2	10	80	31⅝	30⅝	31	
8¼	3½	Redmn .12e	1.6	7	112	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.5	6	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
33⅜	24⅜	ReevsB 2	7.0	4	69	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.3	11	57	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
70⅞	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	15	212	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅜
55⅛	30⅝	RelGp 1.60b	3.1	5	195	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	— ⅛
83⅛	48	RelG pf 2.20	2.8		1	78	78	78	— ½
27⅛	23⅝	RelG pf 2.60	11.		5	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
27½	25	Relln pf2.68	10.		12	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
10	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.3	5	141	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
6	1⅛	RepAir wt			244	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
30	11⅜	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	60	28	26⅞	28	+1
24⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	3.8	4	270	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RepMtg			26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	21⅛	RepStl 2	6.8	3	58	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	12	582	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	4.6		133	38	37⅞	38	
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	77	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	Revere		3	223	17¼	16⅞	17	
55⅞	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.0	13	250	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.4	7	42	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	280	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	
65⅝	54½	Reynln 3.80	5.9	6	735	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅜
39⅜	29⅝	RevMll 2.20	5.9	4	943	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
25⅛	16½	RichCo 1.20	5.0	6	57	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	4.8	9	307	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	8.9	6	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
38⅛	23⅝	RioGran 1	2.8	6	63	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.4		32	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	RiteAld .54	2.2	9	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
26¼	17	Robshw 1.30	7.0	6	30	18⅝	18½	18½	
33⅝	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.0	7	15	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
12	8½	Robins .40	4.3	9	209	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.2	7	45	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.1	8	70	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
19½	10⅛	Rockwr 1	5.8	6	49	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.0	6	120	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	30½	RohmH 2	4.3	8	89	47	46⅞	47	— ⅛
19¼	10	Rohrlnd		4	44	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
30	16¼	Rollins .72	2.5	13	1336	29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		23	110	34½	33⅝	34	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Ronson			13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.1	6	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.7	9	418	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅞	15	Rosario .60	1.6	16	988	u36⅝	34⅝	36⅝	+2⅛
32¼	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	15	163	u32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.6	35	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
79¼	57⅝	RoylD 5.53e	6.9	4	599	u80⅝	80	80⅛	+1⅞
31	21⅝	Rubbrm .92	3.4	11	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
12⅝	9¼	RussTog .88	8.7	6	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.1	9	163	25	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
28½	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.0	7	84	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
— S—S—S —									
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.0	11	305	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.7	6	203	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅝	SPSTec .64	2.5	8	45	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.1	42	71	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	8	Safgdln .32	1.7	15	155	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
44⅝	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.6	7	709	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.6	29	38	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
32⅝	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	4.5	10	457	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.4	8	8	56⅝	56½	56⅝	+ ½
11⅛	9⅝	SPaul 1e	9.9		28	10⅛	10	10⅛	
34¼	27⅜	StRegP 1.80	5.4	7	146	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅜	5	Sambos			142	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅝	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	9	205	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05f	6.5	12	190	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	12⅞	Sanders .50	1.8	12	267	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ½
52⅝	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.5	7	836	u52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅝
14¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.5		11	u14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
39⅛	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.3	37	605	31½	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	13	SgtWel .88	5.4	7	23	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SoulRE			39	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	SavASip		12	43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	SavOnD .40	3.2	9	40	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	SavElP 1	9.3	4	10	11	10⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	12.		15	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	11	SavE pf1.28	12.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Savin .70	4.1	3	178	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		7	148	7	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	773	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Schlitz .30l		27	2425	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
88⅛	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	20	518	87	85⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	25⅝	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	58	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18	SCOAs 1	3.7	8	71	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	ScotLad .05e	.9	8	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.5	6	17	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.4	8	83	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	ScottP .92	4.6	6	709	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Scottys .40	2.5	9	63	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
23	17¼	ScovIl 1.40	7.5	6	42	19	18⅝	18⅝	
55	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.6		2	44½	44½	44½	—1½
10⅝	6⅝	Scudder		28	52	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	9.7		3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	11¼	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		6	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
30⅛	15½	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	195	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
34⅝	23⅜	SeabCL 2.20	7.7	5	75	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.1	6	118	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
37⅛	23	Seafst 1.12	3.9	7	33	29	29	29	
38⅛	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		14	551	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.4	7	29	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
19¼	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.6	10	30	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.3	7	50	u30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.0	12	560	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.4	7	2190	20	19⅝	20	
14⅝	5⅝	Seatrain			156	7	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅛	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.6	14	110	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
81¼	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.4	22	807	46	45	46	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	SelgLt 1.20b	12.	7	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	SvCalnt .34	3.3	6	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.8	10	49	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	83	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	64	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.9	4	103	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	30⅛	ShellOil 2	4.1	8	416	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	28⅝	ShellT s2.39l	7.1	6	35	33⅝	33	33⅛	+1⅛
12⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
20	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	8.2		3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
17⅝	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.3		1	15	15	15	
39	32⅝	ShelG pf 3	8.3		5	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Sherwin		18	65	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38⅝	19⅝	Signal 1	2.9	7	109	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅛
38	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.6	7	115	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
20½	12⅝	SimPrec .28	1.9	11	155	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.4	11	242	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Singer .40	3.3	5	458	12	11⅝	12	
35⅝	29⅝	Singr pf3.50	12.		22	29⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Skyline .48	4.4	11	60	11⅛	11	11	—
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	28	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
64	39	Smithln 1.12	1.7	12	23	u64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅜
58⅝	38⅜	Smtkin s1.44	2.8	16	835	u51⅛	49⅝	51⅛	+1
38⅛	14⅛	SmithTr 1	3.6	9	15	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
23½	16⅝	Smucker 1	4.8	7	41	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	13	117	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.2	21	68	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	16⅝	SooLin s.76l	4.2	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SoAltFn			14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	74	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	9.0	9	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
55½	26⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.2	7	2	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅛
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.2	6	45	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅝	6⅝	SoetPS s		5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27⅝	23½	SCalEd 2.72	10.	6	260	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	1052	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	42	18⅝	18½	18½	
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	58	45⅝	45¼	45⅛	— ⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.6	6	16	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ½
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62	8.7		z2320	53	52½	53	+ ½
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	7.0	6	135	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
58⅛	44⅝	SouRy 3.28	5.9	6	30	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
29⅝	26⅛	SoRy pf 2.60	9.8		4	26⅝	d26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	SoUnCo 1.76	5.9	9	61	u29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
32	25⅛	Soutlnd .84b	2.9	18	155	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
46½	24⅝	SouRoyl s		26	203	u48⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	62	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	29	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
24	10⅝	SwtFore .40	2.0	5	523	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SwtGas n1.10	9.0	9	699	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.8	4	187	13⅛	13	13	
21⅛	16⅝	Sparton .80	4.1	7	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅝	SpectPh		17	144	u31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	SperHut 1	5.9	5	22	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
52⅛	39⅛	Sperry 1.52	3.1	8	383	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.8	5	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.4	8	108	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Squibb 1.08	3.0	14	1305	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.1	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	16½	Staley 1	3.6	17	198	u28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	10	75	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
32⅜	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.4	10	27	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	StdMotA .64	4.0	6	35	16	15⅝	16	
62⅛	41½	StOilCl 2.80	4.7	7	1425	59⅝	58⅝	59	
72	49⅛	StOInd 3	4.1	8	1353	u72⅝	71⅛	72⅝	+1⅛
69⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.28	1.7	12	738	69½	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅛
61⅛	56	SOOh pf3.75	6.6		z70	57	57	57	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp .60	5.6	7	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Standex .75	4.0	7	74	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
34⅝	22⅛	StanW 1.24	3.7	9	132	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	22⅛	Starret 1.48	4.9	6	2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		12	177	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	11.		12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	19	StautCh s1.10	4.6	8	266	24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Stego .12b	3.1	8	42	4	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	8¼	Sterchir .68	6.4	5	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.3	7	23	8	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	11	626	18	17⅝	17⅝	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.6	9	99	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.1	4	168	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	26⅛	StewWa s1.88	5.2	8	53	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.1	8	37	29⅝	28⅝	29	
12⅛	10⅛	StokVCpf 1	9.4		z50	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.1	9	14	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.5	11	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.0	4	23	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅝	14⅛	StorTec s		13	651	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	26	StorerB 1.30	2.6	12	6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
17⅝	12	StridRit 1.08	6.4	7	58	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
51¼	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	10	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.3	8	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
36¼	16⅛	SubPrG 1.44	4.1	9	44	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅛
37½	22	SunChm .40	1.7	6	14	36	35⅛	36	
28⅛	19⅛	SunEl .60	2.4	13	55	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	4.5	8	158	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+ ⅝
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.3		8	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	6.9	7	201	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.6	10	581	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
86½	50	Sunds pf3.50	4.2		70	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	9	SunsM	4.0	13	577	u20⅛	19½	20⅛	+1⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SupVal .66	3.2	9	253	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
537	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.6	32	218	520⅛	503	506½	—14½
19⅝	10⅛	SupmkG .48	2.7	6	647	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Supscp			109	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	SutroM .97e	9.5	9	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.6	6	99	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.1	9	114	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
— T—T—T —									
17⅛	11⅛	TREs .84	6.0	7	75	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
40⅝	33⅛	TRW 2	5.0	7	407	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
88	73⅛	TRW pf4.40	5.1		1	87	87	87	— ⅛
77	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	6.0		6	75½	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅛
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.5	10	37	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Talcott			14	7	6⅝	7	
15⅝	9½	Talley 1	11.	7	63	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Talley pf 1	9.9		28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	16½	TampE 1.44	8.3	8	410	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	Tandy		8	353	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	86	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	3.2	19	132	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9	Tchncolr .72	4.5	6	136	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Technicn		14	47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	39	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	88	u60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	Telecor 6.60c		3	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	83⅛	Teledn 9.92f	6.7	7	568	149⅝	147⅛	147½	— ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	Telprmt		20	260	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
8	3⅝	Telex		14	268	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
39½	29	Tenneco 2.20	5.8	8	574	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
145	108⅛	Tenc pf5.50	3.9		1	139½	139½	139½	— ½
28	14½	Teradyn		15	247	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
19⅛	6⅝	Tesoro		7	637	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
33⅛	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	7.3		61	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
31	22½	Texaco 2.16	7.1	7	2724	30⅛	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.48	3.2	9	118	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	32	TexEst 2.70	4.6	10	149	58⅝	58⅛	58½	— ⅛
27¼	24⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.7		24	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29⅝	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		241	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
25⅝	24⅛	TexGT s1.46	5.5	9	258	d26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16	Texlnd .60	2.7	5	134	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
100	75⅛	Texinst 2	2.1	14	277	98	96½	96⅝	—1⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Texlot			452	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
52⅛	25⅛	TexOGs .44	.9	12	342	51⅝	50⅝	50½	—1¼
67	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	38	5	u67⅛	67	67½	+ ⅛
20⅛	18	TexUtil 1.64	9.0	7	376	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30½	18	Texgulf 1.20	3.9	14	519	u30⅛	30⅛	30½	+ ½
50⅝	35⅛	Texgif pf 3	5.9		28	u51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Texfi Ind		2	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
33⅛	23⅛	Textron 1.80	6.6	6	121	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
37	27	Textr pf2.08	7.0		8	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	21¼	Textr pf1.40	5.7		2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
46	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.5	8	41	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ½
46⅛	39⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	43	45	44½	45	+ ½
13⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	4.3	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29½	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.3	6	13	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Thrifty .60	4.2	10	43	14⅝	14	14⅛	
29⅛	19¼	Tidwatr .98	3.2	11	145	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
32⅛	19	Tigerint .80	3.4	6	1226	24	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
49⅝	35⅛	Timeln 1.66	3.4	9	142	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	Timl pfB1.57	4.5		48	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
36	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.4	8	143	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.9	6	43	62	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	TobinP			2	5	5	5	
31	19⅛	ToddSh		5	10	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.2	8	78	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ½
24	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	39	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	20½	TolEd pf2.36	11.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24	19⅛	TolEd pf2.21	11.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			3	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	ToolRol .40b	3.6	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	ToroCo .88	3.9	7	86	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	285	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
23	15⅝	Tracor s .40	1.9	8	44	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.4	8	19	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅝	TranUn 2.36	6.8	7	48	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		5	1067	25	24	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18	15⅝	TWC pf 1.90	12.		57	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ½
33⅝	27⅛	TWC pf 2.66	8.7		26	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	5.7	6	421	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅝	Traninc 2.04	10.		13	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	Trnsco 1.24	3.5	15	165	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Transcn .60	5.8	9	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅝	23⅛	TrGP pf2.50	10.		9	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26	19⅝	Tranwy 1.80	7.5	5	9	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.3	5	184	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
44½	33⅛	Travelr pf 2	4.7		2	43⅛	43	43	— ¼
20	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
30⅝	27	TriCn pf2.50	9.1		1	27½	27½	27½	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		5	152	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Triolnd .30r	3.3	7	55	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TriaPc .84	3.7	8	29	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Tricos .18	1.8	10	89	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	15⅝	Trinty ln 1.20	3.0	13	121	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
17½	14⅝	TucsEP 1.42	9.7	7	195	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.1	7	304	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs 1	4.6	7	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	TycoLab 1	4.1	6	349	24⅝	23⅝	24½	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	81	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
46½	21⅛	Tymshr		17	55	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
— U—U—U —									
42⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	4.0	4	353	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.0	9	32	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z2530	26⅛	26	26	
20⅝	13⅝	UMC 1.20	8.3	6	136	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			244	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16	UNCRes .50	2.0	7	290	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17	UVInd. 15c		8	135	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	6.5	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
66⅝	57⅝	UniNV 4.27e	6.4	6	2	u66⅝	66½	66½	+ ⅛
52½	43⅝	UCamp 2.60	5.5	8	373	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅝	UnCarb 3	6.9	6	1076	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	UnCamr .20	1.5		19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	UnionCo .24t	3.4	7	687	u 7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	11.	7	616	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅛	25⅝	UnEl pf2.72	11.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	9	447	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	1117	73	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Uniroyal			365	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
78½	42	Uniroyl pf 8	16.		z700	50⅝	50⅛	50½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	132	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	9.7		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	4.9	7	145	u50⅝	50	50⅛	+1
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	2.9	8	14	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
30⅛	12⅝	UnGrty .16	.6	9	154	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	78	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	UIllu pf 2.20	12.		z400	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	—1
20⅝	12⅝	UnitInd .90	4.8	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
18	6⅝	UnitInn .22	1.3	7	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.5	5	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn			156	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	UnRefg s		6	115	u27⅛	24⅛	27⅛	+3⅛
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	7.9		28	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	29	USFld 2.48	6.0	5	53	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
37⅝	23⅝	USGyps 2.40	6.5	5	286	37	36⅝	36⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	USGy pf1.80	5.5		6	32½	32½	32½	
16⅛	6⅝	USHom .52	3.5	4	638	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	UStad .64	6.5	6	174	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty			131	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	USShoe 1.48	7.5	5	37	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.7	5	489	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
37	30⅛	USTobc 1.84	5.1	11	21	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.3	7	752	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
124⅛	100	UTch pf7.32	6.6		12	111	111	111	+ ⅛
61⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.0		30	55	54½	55	— ⅛
27⅝	26⅛	UTch pf2.55	9.7		294	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
21⅝	17⅝	UniTel 1.52	7.3	7	505	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26½	22	UnT 2pf1.50	5.8		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29½	12	Unitrod .50	1.8	12	55	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	5.6	6	2	10	9⅝	10	
22	14⅝	UnivFd .96	6.2	8	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	5.3	8	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
53⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	18	130	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.6	7	131	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9	UsifeFd .96a	10.		15	9⅝	9½	9½	
19⅝	17	UtoPL 1.76	9.8	9	124	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅛	UtPL pf2.80	10.		3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
— V—V—V —									
21	16½	VE Cp 1.40	7.6	6	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	11	371	37	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Valleyln .40	5.5	14	38	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
15½	10⅛	VanDrn .92	6.5	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅛	Varian .40	1.7	28	420	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Varo .40	4.3	8	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅝	Veeco .50	1.5	12	78	35	34	34⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Vendo			14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅛	11⅛	Vestlie 1.38e	11.		10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
34	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.1	14	98	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
14⅛	11⅛	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	1101	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	
97⅛	82⅛	VaEP pf8.84	10.		2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
99⅛	83⅛	VaEP pf8.60	10.		z120	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
104⅛	92	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z100	92	92	92	
29½	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
29⅛	12⅛	Vornado .40	2.4	39	167	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Vulchsc .75	5.3	5	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	VulcnM 1.68	4.7	7	13	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
— W—W—W —									
41⅛	17½	WUI .80	2.0	12	8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
20½	12	Wabash .50	3.3	5	64	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
49	43⅛	Wab pf4.50	10.		z120	45	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.9	8	85	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	WachRty			58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	19⅛	WalMrt .30	.9	15	125	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	Walgrn 1.40	4.6	6	38	30⅝	30	30⅛	
44½	29⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		9	49	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	WalMu 1.60	6.3	5	49	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.4	6	126	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	10	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z60	10	10	10	— ⅛
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.5		3	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		8	67	10⅛	10	10	
13	7⅛	Warnaco .30r	1.8	5	31	11⅛	11⅛	11	— ⅛
40⅛	21⅛	WarnS .40	1.0	6	9	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
42⅛	35⅛	WrnCom s1	2.4	8	366	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	WarnrL 1.32	4.0	8	1567	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	WashG 2.40	9.3	10	15	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
23⅝	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.4	7	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
38⅛	28⅛	WasteM .70	1.9	13	137	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15	Watkin J .48	1.6	18	170	29⅛	28½	29⅛	—1
7	4⅝	WayGos .24	4.7	51	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	WeanUn .20	2.9	17	7	7	7	7	
17⅛	13⅛	WebbD .20	1.3	16	323	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28	22⅛	WebsMk 1.80	2.9	7	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	WelsF 1.72	5.7	5	204	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
17⅛	16⅛	WelFM 1.30e	7.9	9	20	16⅛	16½	16½	
51⅛	43⅛	WPenP pf4.50	10.		z190	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
40	31⅛	WPtPe 2.80	8.2	5	63	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WaAirL .40	3.4	3	417	11⅛	11⅛	11	— ⅛
31	23⅛	WAirpf 2	7.0		14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
35	23⅛	WnBnc 1.64	5.0	6	134	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
48	28⅛	WhCoNA .32	.7	17	36	47⅛	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
60⅛	47⅛	WPacIn 4	7.5	6	23	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	WUnion 1.40	7.1	11	108	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	11.		10	11	10	10	
64	55½	WUTI pf 6	11.		1	56½	56½	56½	
24⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		8	22	21⅛	22	
23	16	WestgEl .97	4.6	5	957	21	20⅛	21	+
50⅛	41⅛	Wstg pf 3.80	8.6		z180	43	43	43	
37⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.4	8	40	u34	33⅛	34	+
35	23⅛	Weyerhr 1	3.0	9	303	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+
48⅛	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.0		128	47	46⅛	46⅛	—
39⅛	29⅛	WheelF 1.20	3.7	9	29	32	32	32	
24⅛	9	WheelPit			42	20⅛	20	20⅛	—
58⅛	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z10	46	46	46	
49⅛	38⅛	WhelPit pf5	13.		z120	40	39⅛	39⅛	—
29⅛	17⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	6.3	9	2004	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+
28⅛	14⅛	WhitC 1.40	5.6	6	376	25⅛	25	25	
13⅛	5⅛	WhiteM		3	251	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+
17⅛	13⅛	Whittak .50	3.1	5	489	16⅛	15⅛	16	
18⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	6.4	5	147	16⅛	16	16⅛	+
13⅛	6⅛	Wiebldt .44	3.7	14	56	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
24⅛	14	Williams 1	4.2	19	491	24	23½	23⅛	+
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.2	40	487	12⅛	11⅛	12	+
33⅛	25⅛	WinDx 1.68	5.4	9	29	31	30⅛	31	+
5⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo			131	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
12⅛	9⅛	WinterJ 1	11.	11	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
28⅛	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.5	7	55	25	24⅛	25	
104	93	WisE pf8.90	9.4		z3200	95	94⅛	94⅛	—
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.6	6	19	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+
21½	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	9.9	8	42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
20⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.8	6	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.2	6	28	27½	27	27	—
15⅛	10	WittrR .80	6.5	8	57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
13⅛	7½	WolvrW .36	3.1	6	872	12	11⅛	11⅛	+
24⅛	12⅛	Womatc .60	2.5	10	112	24⅛	23½	24	
36⅛	15⅛	WoodPt .48	1.4	18	114	34⅛	34	34	
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	5.2	7	583	31⅛	30⅛	30½	+
43½	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	5.1		17	u44	43	43½	
7⅛	5	WorldAir		6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.2	8	48	75⅛	72⅛	74⅛	+
19⅛	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	4.7	9	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
19	10⅛	Wyloin .80	5.5	7	40	14½	14⅛	14½	+
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.0	10	61	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+
7⅛	3⅛	Wyly		14	39	6	5⅛	5⅛	—
— X—Y—Z —									
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	1169	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	—
28⅛	14⅛	XTRA s .52	2.3	4	89	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
18	15⅛	Yatess .20	1.1	6	22	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.6	7	87	24⅛	23½	23⅛	—
19⅛	12⅛	ZalepfA .80	4.2		8	19⅛	19	19	—
24⅛	18⅛	Zapata .30b	1.2	18	502	u24⅛	23⅛	24½	+
15½	9⅛	ZayreCp		5	48	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.9	11	224	12⅛	12½	12⅛	—
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	4.4	7	77	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—

Sales figures are unofficial.
a—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Chicago Futures

September 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.50	4.59	4.43½	4.4[illegible]	
Mar	4.67	4.72½	4.63½		
May	4.72	4.79½	4.[illegible]		
Jul	4.54½	4.60			
Sep	4.61	4.67			
Dec	4.68½	4.7[illegible]			

Sales Wed. 16,5[illegible]. Total open in[terest] [illegible] up 86 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
		2.80	2.85½	+.09	
		2.92½	2.98¾	+.09½	
CORN	2.96¼	2.99¾	3.06	+.09¼	
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	3.11¼	3.04¾	3.10½	+.09¼	
Dec	3.12½	3.05½	3.12½	+.10¼	
Mar	3.13	3.07	3.13	+.08¾	

[illegible] 24,705. [Total op]en interest Wed. 170,451, up 553 [from Tu]es.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
[SOY]BEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	7.20	7.30	7.19½	7.27¾	+.20
Jan	7.40	7.47½	7.36	7.44½	+.20
Mar	7.54	7.64½	7.53	7.61¼	+.21½
May	7.80	7.82	7.66	7.76¾	+.23
Jul	7.78	7.89½	7.75	7.86¼	+.13¾
Aug	7.80	7.92	7.77	7.91	+.15¾
Sep	7.66	7.81	7.66	7.81	+.30
Nov	7.64½	7.77	7.57	7.77½	+.30

Sales Wed. 28,920. Total open interest Wed. 105,294, up 469 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	193.00	199.20	192.70	198.80	+9.60
Dec	197.00	203.50	197.00	202.60	+8.60
Jan	200.50	204.60	200.20	204.30	+7.90
Mar	205.00	208.50	204.00	208.30	+7.80
May	205.00	211.30	205.00	211.30	+7.90
Jul	211.00	213.00	209.50	213.00	+7.00
Aug	211.00	215.00	209.50	214.30	+7.80
Sep	211.00	214.00	210.00	214.00	+8.00
Oct	211.00	214.00	210.00	214.00	+8.00

Sales Wed. 10,692. Total open interest Wed. 46,699, off 485 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	28.00	28.15	27.75	27.82	+ .43
Dec	27.15	27.37	26.96	27.07	+ .47
Jan	27.10	27.20	26.80	26.97	+ .40
Mar	27.00	27.20	26.75	26.97	+ .40
May	27.00	27.20	26.75	27.00	+ .47
Jul	27.00	27.25	26.80	27.07	+ .75
Aug	26.75	27.10	26.75	26.95	+ .77
Sep	26.65	27.00	26.65	26.83	+ .82
Oct	26.75	26.90	26.55	26.75	+ .78
Dec	26.65	26.65	26.50	26.65	+ .75

Sales Wed. 14,670. Total open interest Wed. 60,668, off 642 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.58¾	+.05¼
Mar	1.68½	1.72¾	1.68½	1.72¼	+.05½
May	1.75½	1.79¼	1.75½	1.79¼	+.05¾
Jul	1.80	1.82½	1.80	1.82½	+.06
Sep	1.84½	1.84½	1.84½	1.84½	.

Sales Wed. 500. Total open interest Wed. 5,819, up 29 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.00	69.10	67.80	68.45	
Dec	70.30	71.60	70.10	71.50	+ .93
Jan	70.25	71.50	70.25	71.30	+ .53

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
	70.15	71.45	69.55	71.30	+1.12
	70.75	71.80	70.47	71.65	+ .65
[J]un	71.95	72.95	71.65	72.65	+ .65
Aug	70.50	72.10	70.50	71.85	+ .95
Oct	69.80	71.00	69.80	70.75	+ .25
Dec	71.55	72.00	71.55	72.00	+ .45

Est. sales 32,503; sales Wed. 26,070. Total open interest Wed. 69,656, up 762 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	80.50	81.45	79.90	80.12	— .28
Nov	81.50	82.70	81.35	82.07	+ .32
Jan	84.50	85.20	84.20	84.60	— .07
Mar	85.60	86.35	85.40	86.00	+ .20
Apr	86.20	86.75	85.90	86.72	+ .17
May	85.70	86.10	85.60	85.85	+ .10
Aug	84.50	85.00	84.30	84.95	— .05

Est. sales 2,596; sales Wed. 3,162. Total open interest Wed. 12,197, off 333 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	36.50	36.95	35.70	35.92	— .63
Dec	37.30	37.90	36.55	37.27	+ .12
Feb	39.00	39.75	38.50	39.10	.
Apr	37.50	38.15	37.15	37.57	+ .02
Jun	41.35	41.90	40.80	41.20	— .15
Jul	41.45	41.90	41.22	41.55	+ .05
Aug	40.75	41.00	40.40	40.90	+ .38
Oct	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	+ .10
Dec	41.50	41.90	41.15	41.15	+ .10

Est. sales 7,215; sales Wed. 8,844. Total open interest Wed. 25,746, off 551 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.70	43.80	42.10	42.92	+ .58
Mar	42.70	43.80	42.30	43.12	+ .57
May	44.00	44.85	43.40	44.40	+ .50
Jul	45.15	45.90	44.60	45.20	+ .33
Aug	44.00	44.75	43.45	43.85	.

Est. sales 4,596; sales Wed. 7,136. Total open interest Wed. 22,510, up 101 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Oct	36.50	36.50	36.00	36.00	— .50
Nov	36.65	36.75	36.50	36.50	— .12
Dec	38.50	38.60	38.20	38.25	— .25
Jan	40.80	40.80	40.80	40.80	— .10
Feb	.	.	.	42.50	.
Mar	.	.	.	43.25	.
Apr	.	.	.	43.20	.

Sales Wed. 31. Total open interest Wed. 1,345, off 16 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct				51.00	.
Nov	56.10	56.90	56.05	56.30	+ .30
Dec	60.10	60.50	60.10	60.50	+ .30
Jan				57.50	.

Est. sales 21; sales Wed. 14. Total open interest Wed. 255, off 13 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	259.70	261.10	255.10	257.80	+1.70
Jan	245.30	249.50	240.50	244.30	— .60
Mar	239.00	243.80	235.90	238.10	— .90
May	236.30	239.50	233.30	234.20	—1.10
Jul	233.00	235.00	231.20	231.30	— .70

Est. sales: 2,790; sales Wed. 1,602. Total open interest Wed. 9,923, up 69 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	201.00	203.00	197.60	199.70	— .30
Jan	199.20	200.80	196.10	197.50	— .50
Mar	198.50	199.60	197.00	197.00	—1.20
May	199.50	201.00	198.60	200.00	+ .50
Jul	201.40	201.50	199.60	200.00	.
Sep	203.50	203.50	201.10	201.10	+1.10
Nov	201.00	201.00	200.20	200.20	+1.20
Jan	.	.	.	200.50	+1.50

Sales Wed. 617. Total open interest Wed. 3,744, up 46 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	90.09	90.09	89.80	89.93	—21
Mar	90.63	90.63	90.33	90.42	—26
Jun	91.17	91.17	90.90	90.95	—29
Sep	91.56	91.56	91.21	91.23	—37
Dec	91.70	91.70	91.45	91.51	—29
Mar	91.77	91.78	91.56	91.56	—34
Jun	91.85	91.85	91.60	91.60	—36

Est. sales: 14,390; sales Wed. 8,109. Total open interest Wed. 42,612, off 463 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA					
(8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	83-00	83-00	82-12	82-12	—24
Mar	82-26	82-27	82-10	82-10	—24
Jun	82-25	82-26	82-09	82-09	—25
Sep	82-21	82-22	82-05	82-05	—26
Dec	82-15	82-15	81-29	81-29	—25
Mar	82-10	82-10	81-20	81-20	—29
Jun	82-03	82-03	81-12	81-12	—28
Sep	81-20	81-20	81-04	81-04	—26
Dec	81-12	81-12	80-28	81-28	—28
Mar	81-06	81-07	80-20	80-20	—26
Jun	81-00	81-00	80-13	80-13	—27

Sales Wed. 8,296 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 76,103, up 1,019 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	12.14	12.26	12.12	12.26	+ .25
Mar	11.58	11.63	11.55	11.63	+ .25
Jun	.	.	.	10.66	+ .25
Sep	.	.	.	10.21	+ .23

Sales Wed. 200 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 1,179, off 2 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	88-04	88-04	87-12	87-15	—25
Mar	88-01	88-03	87-09	88-11	—26
Jun	88-00	88-02	87-08	87-10	—27
Sep	88-00	88-00	87-05	87-08	—28
Dec	87-26	87-28	87-04	87-05	—25
Mar	87-21	87-24	87-00	87-01	—25
Jun	87-07	87-07	86-31	86-31	—26
Sep	87-14	87-14	86-25	86-25	—26
Dec	87-11	87-11	86-22	86-22	—27
Mar	87-10	87-10	86-20	86-24	—21
Jun	86-20	86-23	86-20	86-20	—23

Sales Wed. 9,085 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 65,221, up 279 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1910	2.2040	2.1885	2.1990	+120
Mar	2.1860	2.1985	2.1850	2.1950	+140
Jun	2.1790	2.1910	2.1780	2.1890	+165
Sep				2.1600	+370

Est sales 3,951; sales Wed. 1,037. Total open interest Wed. 5,491, off 124 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8565	.8646	.8557	.8642	+59
Mar	.8584	.8660	.8575	.8652	+52
Jun	.8594	.8680	.8590	.8680	+67
Sep	.8695	.8695	.8610	.8690	+70
Dec	.8625	.8710	.8625	.8710	+60

Est sales 6,231; sales Wed. 605. Total open interest Wed. 10,204, off 174 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5795	.5809	.5784	.5800	+61
Mar	.5876	.5890	.5870	.5880	+62
Jun	.5950	.5965	.5950	.5951	+66
Sep	.6030	.6030	.6030	.6030	

Est sales 4,706; sales Wed. 3,466. Total open interest Wed. 11,514, off 902 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Wed. 0. Total open interest Wed. 2, unchanged from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004549	.004553	.004510	.004518	—27
Mar	.004606	.004613	.004578	.004581	—31
Jun	.004675	.004675	.004650	.004650	—25

Est sales 1,832; sales Wed. 303. Total open interest Wed. 4,355, off 7 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6584	.6617	.6575	.6600	+85
Mar	.6749	.6790	.6746	.6779	+95
Jun	.6900	.6950	.6900	.6942	+113
Sep	.7050	.7080	.7050	.7065	+ 85

Est sales 3,716; sales Wed. 4,021. Total open interest Wed. 14,041, off 317 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	108.95	108.95	108.95	109.35	+1.05
Sep	109.30	109.30	109.30	109.85	.
Jan	107.50	107.50	107.50	106.50	.

Est. 650; sales Wed. 350. Total open interest Wed. 6,533, off 81 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	66.25	66.50	65.95	66.45	+0.52
Dec	66.40	66.70	66.02	66.48	+0.62
Mar	67.10	67.30	66.85	67.22	+0.67
May	67.95	68.50	67.90	68.32	+0.72
Jul	68.80	69.24	68.60	69.10	+0.70
Oct	69.40	69.48	69.25	69.25	.
Dec	69.50	69.80	69.20	69.75	+0.40

Est. 7,050; sales Wed. 7,612. Total open interest Wed. 33,834, up 1,065 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	111.30	111.30	108.80	109.50	+2.50
Dec	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+6.00
Jan	110.10	110.10	110.10	110.10	+6.00
Mar	100.40	110.40	109.00	110.40	+6.00
May	110.90	110.90	109.00	110.90	+6.00
Jul	111.00	111.00	108.30	111.00	+6.00
Sep	111.05	111.05	108.50	111.05	+6.00
Dec	111.15	111.15	108.50	111.00	+5.85
Mar	111.30	111.30	111.30	111.00	+5.70
May	111.40	111.40	111.40	111.00	+5.60
Jul	111.45	111.50	111.50	111.00	+5.50

Est. 10,000; sales Wed. 12,000. Total open interest Wed. 60,094, up 879 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Oct	1650.0	1685.0	1635.0	1645.0	+40.0
Dec	1650.0	1650.0	1650.0	1650.0	+40.0
Jan	1662.0	1662.0	1662.0	1662.0	+40.0
Mar	1687.0	1687.0	1687.0	1687.0	+40.0
May	1698.0	1698.0	1698.0	1698.0	+40.0
Jul	1709.0	1709.0	1709.0	1709.0	+40.0
Sep	1720.0	1720.0	1720.0	1720.0	+40.0
Dec	1736.0	1736.0	1736.0	1736.0	+40.0
Jan	1742.2	1742.2	1742.2	1742.2	+40.0

Est. 7,500; sales Wed. 11,859. Total open interest Wed. 170,351, off 2,060 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	558.30	558.30	558.30	558.30	+10.00
Jan	559.30	559.30	559.30	559.30	+10.00
Apr	563.60	563.60	563.60	563.60	+10.00
Jul	568.20	568.20	568.20	568.20	+10.00
Oct	573.20	573.20	573.20	573.20	+10.00
Jan	577.20	577.20	577.20	577.20	+10.00

Est. 440; sales Wed. 3,348. Total open interest Wed. 9,653, off 287 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	390.00	399.00	388.50	397.50	+18.60
Nov	392.70	401.00	401.00	403.50	+18.80
Dec	396.00	409.00	396.00	407.00	+19.00
Feb	407.00	416.10	405.00	416.00	+19.40
Apl	412.00	424.10	412.00	423.40	+19.90
Jne	N.Q.	431.00	419.00	431.00	+20.00
Aug	427.00	437.90	427.00	437.90	+20.00
Oct	432.90	444.90	436.00	444.90	+20.00
Dec	438.00	451.60	438.00	451.60	+20.00
Feb	446.30	458.30	450.00	458.30	+20.00
Apl	452.90	464.90	453.90	464.90	+20.00
Jne	459.50	471.50	458.50	471.50	+20.00
Aug	465.90	477.90	477.90	477.90	New

Est. sales: . Sales [illegible] Total open interest [illegible]

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 27, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Mobil s	698,200	52½	+ ⅝
CenlSo West	493,600	14⅛	+ ⅛
Pan Am	439,300	7⅜	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	394,900	55⅛	
IBM s	364,500	68⅛	+ ⅛
Arlen Rlty	347,600	3½	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	310,400	34⅝	+ ¼
LouLd Exp	289,400	45	+ ⅞
Asarco Inc	282,900	30⅞	+2⅜
Texaco Inc	272,400	30¼	+ ¼
Nat Semicn	260,800	31⅜	+1⅜
FstMiss Cp	253,700	20⅛	+1⅜
GoPacif	247,400	29	
Schlitz Brw	242,500	10⅞	+ ⅜
SearsRoeb	219,000	20	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.24	42.97
Advanced	657	847
Volume Up (millions)	16.39	20.60
Declined	745	571
Volume Down (millions)	11.60	11.58
Unchanged	467	464
Total Issues	1,869	1,882
New highs	82	96
New lows	34	28

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	884.56	892.32	880.55	887.46	+1.11
20 Trn	262.03	264.12	259.79	262.17	—0.30
15 Util	106.53	107.54	106.16	107.17	+0.81
65 Stk	310.36	313.05	308.65	311.28	+0.51

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.68	62.40	62.68	+0.11
Industrials	70.41	70.19	70.40	+0.13
Transp.	52.21	51.99	52.21	+0.08
Utilities	38.17	38.11	38.17	+0.08
Finance	67.38	67.26	67.29	—0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
September 26	124,664	325,416	1,031
September 25	117,422	324,690	687
September 24	145,831	366,390	1,323
September 21	176,246	412,598	1,425
September 20	140,804	352,203	859

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Damson Oil	521,300	18¾	+4
Marindug B	233,700	1⅞	
TubosMex s	195,600	9⅝	
AtlasCM	147,200	3¾	+ ¼
CdnSupOil g	144,200	138⅝	—2⅝
Fed Resrcs	123,200	9⅝	+ ¼
AsameraO g	118,000	18¾	+1⅛
GulfCan g	80,600	87⅝	+ ⅛
NatKinney	79,600	4⅝	+ ¼
IntrCtyGs g	74,500	16	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.53	5.59
Advanced	275	355
Volume Up (millions)	2.96	3.52
Declined	300	218
Volume Down (millions)	1.45	1.34
Unchanged	253	262
Total Issues	828	835
New highs	N.A.	30
New lows	N.A.	4

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
227.27	226.13	226.59	+0.46

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund Prices in U.S. $

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Sept. 27, 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high
Sept. 27	—/—	882/899
Oct. 25	882/889	881/900
Nov. 29	882/890	881/900

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12136

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 27, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,090.00	1,091.00	1,060.00	1,061.00
3 months	1,093.00	1,094.00	1,061.00	1,062.00
Cathodes: spot	1,061.00	1,063.00	1,030.00	1,032.00
3 months	1,066.00	1,068.00	1,035.00	1,036.00
Tin: spot	7,330.00	7,350.00	7,300.00	7,320.00
3 months	7,110.00	7,120.00	7,105.00	7,115.00
Lead: spot	637.50	640.00	627.00	629.00
3 months	635.00	637.00	622.00	623.00
Zinc: spot	359.00	361.00	360.00	361.00
3 months	368.00	369.00	367.00	368.00
Silver: spot	749.00	753.00	696.00	697.00
3 months	768.00	770.00	716.00	717.00
Aluminium: spot	765.00	766.00	758.00	760.00
3 months	756.00	757.00	747.00	749.00
Nickel: spot	2,760.00	2,765.00	2,710.00	2,740.00
3 months	2,797.00	2,800.00	2,760.00	2,770.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	122.50	117.00	Exp.	Exp.	118.00	120.00
Dec	127.95	123.00	127.70	127.95	123.05	123.75
Mar	132.30	127.75	132.15	132.20	128.00	128.10
May	135.30	131.00	134.90	135.25	130.00	130.10
Aug	139.50	137.50	139.50	139.55	135.50	135.75
Oct	143.25	139.75	143.25	143.30	139.80	139.90
5,195 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,453	1,435	1,455	1,458	1,450	1,475
Dec	1,520	1,548	1,515	1,518	1,508	1,509
Mar	1,534	1,500	1,526	1,527	1,516	1,518
May	1,555	1,570	1,547	1,550	1,530	1,535
Jly	1,578	1,540	1,569	1,570	1,551	1,565
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,689	1,600	1,565	1,585
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,608	1,620	1,595	1,630
2,513 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,840	1,832	1,832	1,834	1,848	1,845
Nov	1,880	1,865	1,869	1,870	1,876	1,877
Jan	1,894	1,880	1,886	1,887	1,892	1,893
Mar	1,850	1,840	1,840	1,841	1,846	1,848
May	1,838	1,828	1,826	1,830	1,833	1,836
Jly	1,820	1,820	1,806	1,810	1,808	1,826
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,795	1,810	1,800	1,820
2,571 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	1,190	+ 20
Dec	1,185	1,180	1,170	1,185	+ 5
Mar	1,225	1,222	1,225	1,227	+ 12
May	1,253	1,248	1,249	1,251	+ 13
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,280	+ 8
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,275	1,300	+ 5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,300	1,320	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,315	1,330	+ 15
310 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	1,340	Unch.
Dec	1,360	1,345	1,346	1,350	— 22
Mar	1,368	1,358	1,364	1,365	— 12
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	1,385	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	—	— 10
22 lots					

New York Futures

September 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.50	6.50	6.32	6.47	+0.22
Mar	7.84	7.84	7.48	7.78	+0.44
Apr	9.59	9.59	9.30	9.59	+0.50
May	10.10	10.46	10.10	10.46	+0.50

Est. 1,040; sales Wed. 193. Total open interest Wed. 4,116, off 24 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	216.00	216.90	215.25	215.41	— 0.47
Mar	200.00	200.90	199.50	199.77	— 0.59
May	196.30	197.00	195.50	195.67	— 1.06
Jul	195.99	195.99	195.00	194.40	— 1.10
Sep	194.75	195.50	193.50	193.50	— 2.18
Dec	192.00	192.00	192.00	189.50	— 1.50

Est. 1,905; sales Wed. 1,751. Total open interest Wed. 12,234, off 52 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	10.00	10.48	9.95	10.45	+0.59
Jan	10.60	11.00	10.60	11.00	.
Mar	11.40	11.60	11.30	11.60	+0.50
May	11.64	11.89	11.61	11.89	+0.50
Jul	11.92	12.18	11.90	12.18	+0.50
Sep	12.23	12.51	12.20	12.51	+0.50
Oct	12.45	12.72	12.40	12.72	+0.50

Est. 13,400; sales Wed. 14,338. Total open interest Wed. 64,488, up 1,213 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	141.80	144.30	141.50	143.99	+3.39
Mar	143.00	145.85	143.00	145.85	+3.50
May	146.00	147.00	146.00	147.40	+3.35
Jul	148.20	148.20	148.20	148.90	.

Est. 893; sales Wed. 687. Total open interest Wed. 6,179, off 17 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	108.30	109.50	108.30	109.00	+1.10
Jan	107.50	109.00	107.45	107.90	+1.30
Mar	107.75	109.40	107.75	108.45	+1.10
May	108.20	109.50	108.10	108.85	+1.05

Cash Prices

September 27, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.10	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	89-90	73-74
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.35
Copper elect., lb	98⅝	67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.7934	6.7473
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	30½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.680	5.650
Gold N.Y., oz	395.50	218.15

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 27, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,179.601	1,157.401
Reuters	1,650.50	1,638.00
Dow Jones Spot	417.56	412.48
D.J. Futures	422.76	416.26

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—82

ASA	GCA Corp	PiedmtAviat
Alaska Int	Geosrce	Rosario Res
Alco Stand	GifRs pfC	Rowan
Allied Chem	HMW Ind	Royal Dut
Amaxinc s	Hecla Mng	SantaFe Ind
Amerace Cp	HelmPayn	SanFeInd pf
Amerace pf	HerculesInc	SealdPow
Asarco Inc	Homestke	Smith Int
Auto Data	HudsBMn g	Smithkline s
Bausch Lb	INCOLtd	SouUnCo
BauschLb wi	KaiserAlum	SouthldRoy s
Bell Howell	Kidde 1.64pr	SpectraPhys
Bell Indust	LanierBP	StaleyMfg
Bendix	Lennar s	StdOil Ind
Bendix pf	LouLd Exp	Sunsh Mng
BlairJohn s	Lynch CSys	Tektronix
Boise Cascd	MACOM s	TexGasTr s
CorpTech	Marine Mid	TexPac Ld
CentLaEn	Marriott	Texasgulf
Cities Svc	Motorola	Texalf 3pf
Dart Ind	NatMedEnt s	Unilevr NV
DartInd pf	Newmont	Union Corp
Dresser Ind	Newmt pfA	UnEnRes
ExCellO	PPGInd	UtdRefg s
FedExpress	Pac Tin	Westvaco
FstMiss Cp	Petrolane wi	Woolwth pf
Fluor pfB	Phelps Dod	Zapata Cp
For McKess		

NEW LOWS—34

AmTT pfA	Hous Fabric	PhEl 7.85pf
BankerTr pf	INA InvSec	PotEl 4.23pf
BudgCap pf	LeggtPlatt n	PubSvc Col
ChasMnh 7.60pf.	LehVal pfA	PSEG 2.17pf
CocaCola	LongILt pfO	PSEG 2.43pf
CwE 2pf	MoPS 2.61pr	PSEG 7.52pf
ContGp 4.50pf	OhPow 14pf	SingerCo pf
duPnt 4.50pf	Oklo GE	SoRy 2.60pf
East Kodak	PaPL 13pf	Talley Ind
Frigitronc	PaPL 8.70pf	TWC 1.90pf
GMtr 3.75pf	PhEl 8.75pf	Utdillum pf
GenMot 5pf		

International Stock Indexes

September 27, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.00	91.90	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	136.70	136.14	136.70	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.46	144.99	159.63	136.58
London 30	473.00	469.90	588.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	277.05	274.94	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	89.89	89.20	90.33	55.45
Paris (6)	139.37	139.84	140.19	78.10
Sydney (7)	683.63	679.73	683.63	545.72
Tokyo (8)	460.33	456.43	462.97	435.12
Tokyo (9)	6,539.71	6,477.86	6,539.71	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	344.50	345.20	345.20	306.40

1. Ano-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets

September 27, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	386.25	395.50	+21.75
Zurich	384.00	395.50	+20.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	394.95	395.64	+9.04

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 27, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	12 3/16 - 12 ¼	6 ⅞ - 7 ⅛	⅞ - 1 ⅛	13 ⅝ - 13 ⅞	N.A.
2 M.	12 7/16 - 12 ½	7 ⅛ - 7 ⅜	1 - 1 ¼	13 ¾ - 14	
3 M.	12 11/16 - 12 ¾	7 ⅜ - 7 ½	1 ⅜ - 1 ⅝	13 ⅞ - 14 ⅛	
6 M.	12 11/16 - 12 ¾	7 ⅜ - 7 ⅝	1 ⅞ - 2 ⅛	13 ⅞ - 14 ⅛	
1 Y.	12 - 12 1/16	7 ⅜ - 7 ⅝	2 ⅜ - 2 ⅝	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅝	

Taxation problems in managing foreign exchange risks.

Case studies will be discussed in depth at the forthcoming IHT-Forex Research conference on the Management of Foreign Exchange Risks. For information contact the International Herald Tribune, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 747 1265 ext. 260.

Paris Conference, October 29 and 30.

مكتبة من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close

— A—A—A —

13⅝ 9⅝ AAR .44 3.7 7 16 12 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
5⅝ 3½ AAV .20 4.4 6 19 4⅝ 4⅜ 4½
11⅛ 6⅜ APS .44 5.0 6 18 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
3⅝ 1 ATI 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
7⅛ 3¾ AZL 17 308 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
9⅝ 4½ AZL pf .48 8.7 9 5½ 5⅜ 5½+ ¼
10½ 6½ AbrdMf .40 3.7 7 70 u10¾ 9¾ 10¾+ ⅞
17 7⅝ AcmeU .30 1.8 16 5 16¼ 15⅞ 16¼+ ⅜
4⅞ 2⅛ Action 22 3½ 3¼ 3⅜— ⅜
13⅝ 7¼ ActonCp .30b 2.6 7 44 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
10⅜ 7½ AdamR .12 .5 16 22 22 21¾ 22 + ½
40 13¼ AdobeO .20 .5 30 70 37½ 36¼ 36½—1⅛
2⅞ 1½ AegisCp 9 81 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 9½ AeroFlo .50e 2.5 4 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅜
7 2⅜ Aeronca 9 3⅞ 3⅜ 3⅜
7⅛ 5⅛ AffilHsp .28 5.2 11 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
28⅜ 16¾ AffilPub .80 3.0 9 102 27 27 27 + ¾
5⅜ 5⅛ AirExpr n 12 41 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 4½ AlskAir .30r 4.4 7 180 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
18⅜ 5 Alcolac .18 1.5 11 27 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅜ 2⅛ AlgAir wtO 15 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
10 5⅝ AlmySt .20e 3.1 7 3 6½ 6⅜ 6½
16½ 3⅜ Alphaln .10e .6 13 43 15⅞ 15¼ 15¾+ ½
17 8⅛ Altamil .20e 1.2 6 18 16½ 16¼ 16½— ⅛
1⅜ 13-16 Altec 17 4 1 1 1
7⅝ 6⅛ Altec pf 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
26⅜ 12 AlterFd .50 2.0 8 5 u25 25 25 + ¼
48 40⅝ Alcoa pf3.75 9.3 z180 40½ 40¼ 40½— ¼
26⅜ 22 Amdhl .40 1.8 9 285 22⅜ 22 22 — ⅛
20⅞ 7½ AmAgro .40 2.1 9 25 19⅜ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅜
10⅜ 9½ AmAgro wi 1 10 10 10 — ⅜
12⅝ 6⅝ AmBilt .12e 1.0 6 1 11½ 11½ 11½
46⅜ 26 AmBrd wi 76 45⅝ 45⅜ 45⅜— ½
12⅞ 7⅝ ABusPd .40 3.5 7 29 11½ 11⅜ 11½
17⅛ 8⅝ AContrl .56 3.4 8 2 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
15⅝ 7 AGarPd .34 2.3 6 34 14½ 14⅜ 14½+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ AIsraeli .06e 2.2 2 385 2⅞ 2⅝ 2¾— ⅛
12⅝ 6½ AMzeA .48 4.2 8 29 11⅝ 11½ 11½
12⅝ 6½ AMzeB .48 4.2 8 5 11⅝ 11 11⅜+ ¼
73 30¾ AmMtg 1.50e 2.1 10 95 71⅝ 71 71⅝+ ⅛
12⅜ 8⅛ AMdBld s 16 672 10 9⅝ 9¾+ ⅛
16⅛ 8¼ AMoIIn .30 2.3 6 8 13⅛ 12⅝ 13
36⅛ 22⅝ AmPetf 2.20 6.4 7 2 34⅜ 34⅜ 34⅜— ¼
2⅞ ⅜ AmPlan Cp 4 11 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
11⅜ 7⅜ APreca .40 3.8 7 1 10½ 10½ 10½— ⅛
9⅜ 5⅝ AScIE 31 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
15⅜ 8 AmTec .64 7.4 4 6 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
4½ 2½ Andrea .32 7.1 10 1 4½ 4½ 4½
19⅞ 8½ AngloC .20e 1.0 9 273 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜— ½
12⅝ 6⅛ Anthony .40 3.8 4 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
15⅛ 7½ ApIDta .16 1.3 12 35 12 11¾ 12 + ⅜
13 5¼ ApldDev 23 198 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ½
41 15¾ AqutCd g.47 141 37 36¼ 36¼— ¼
10⅝ 6 ArrowA .20 2.3 6 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 6⅛ Arundel .10e 1.2 5 6 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
19⅞ 12 Asamer g.30 1180 18⅝ 17⅛ 18⅜+1⅜
4⅝ ⅜ AskinSvc 22 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
15 6⅝ Astrex 10 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
1⅝ ⅝ Atco Ind 12 ⅞ 13-16 13-16—1-16
3⅞ 1⅞ AtlsCM .08e 2.1 12 1472 u 3⅞ 3½ 3¾+ ¼
8 3½ AtlasCp wt 15 6¼ 6 6 + ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Audiotr .16 2.6 7 4 6½ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
26 18½ Augat s .40 1.6 16 71 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼+ ⅛
8⅛ 1⅝ AutoTrn 51 3 2⅞ 3
42⅜ 28¾ AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 8 40⅜ 40¼ 40¼— ⅜
10½ 4½ AVEMC .40 4.1 8 42 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 16½ Avondl 1.20 6.3 25 5 19⅛ 19 19
19⅝ 7⅝ Aydin 14 468 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛

— B—B—B —

2¼ 1 BRT 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
13⅝ 9 Badger .80 6.7 6 8 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
6 2⅝ Baker s .20 4.0 9 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
23⅜ 21½ Baldor s .20 .8 15 x38 u24 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅞
8⅛ 5⅝ BaldwS .32a 4.2 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
21⅞ 15⅛ BanFd 1.62e 7.7 15 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
3⅜ 1¼ Bangor wt 25 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
12⅛ 7 Banistr g.30 2.5 88 12⅛ 11⅛ 11⅞— ⅛
2½ 1¼ Barclay 8 1½ 1½ 1½
5⅛ 3 BarcoCa .12 2.8 14 10 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
8⅛ 3¾ BarnesE 13 13 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 6½ Barnwl .20 1.8 8 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8¼ BarryR s.16 1.8 10 107 9¼ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ 3¼ BarthS 36 10 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ BaruchF 40 25 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
22 15⅛ BnIStA s .40 2.0 5 7 20⅛ 20 20⅛
10⅜ 2½ BergEnt 5 53 7⅜ 7 7⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ BergnB .24 2.6 6 57 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
20⅝ 13⅜ BraB pf1.15 6.3 2 18¼ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
4⅛ 1⅝ BernzO 10 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
4⅛ 2 BethCp 16 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Beverly .18e 1.9 13 465 u 9⅜ 8⅝ 9⅜+ ½
22 8¼ BicPen .48 4.7 7 6 10⅜ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
2⅞ 1½ Bickfrd .05e 2.4 7 10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
10¾ 7⅜ BigVSp s .24 2.5 6 7 9⅝ 9⅜ 9½+ ⅛
28 17⅝ BinkMf 1b 5.3 6 1 19 19 19 — ¼
9⅝ 6⅜ Blessng .54 6.1 4 7 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
25 16¼ Blount .64 3.0 5 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 3½ BodinAp 45 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 6⅝ BoltBr .40 2.7 9 15 14⅝ 15 + ¼
37 14⅞ BowVall g.10 721 35⅜ 34¼ 34¾+ ⅛
5⅞ 3 Bowmar 38 328 5⅝ 4⅞ 5⅝+ ⅝
24½ 12⅛ Bowne .48 2.1 6 6 23⅛ 23 23⅛
11½ 3½ BradlgN .26 2.5 8 61 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
19½ 8¼ Braniff wt 22 9 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
25⅝ 13 Brascan 1a 4.3 6 557 23⅜ 23 23½+ ⅛
16⅝ 7 BrezeCp .57t 5.7 5 7 10⅛ 10 10
25⅝ 11⅛ BristBr .60 2.3 19 12 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅜
4⅝ 3⅜ BroDart .20 5.0 14 1 4 4 4 + ⅛
21 10 BrooksP .60 3.0 9 21 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
3⅞ 1 BrownCo wt 89 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜+ ⅛
38⅛ 24½ BrnFA 1.16 3.2 11 3 36⅜ 36⅛ 36⅜+ ⅛
38⅛ 27¼ BrnFB 1.16 3.1 11 5 37½ 37¼ 37½— ⅛
11⅝ 8⅝ Buell .50 4.8 5 7 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
4⅜ 3⅝ Butldex 5 6 4 4 4
3⅛ 1⅝ Burgess 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅛ 8⅝ Burnstn .60 3.9 9 31 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝

— C—C—C —

19⅝ 18 CK Pet .16 .8 41 293 19⅞ 18½ 19⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 5⅝ CDI 6 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 6½ CHB Fd .57t 7.2 6 75 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
8⅛ 3⅜ CMI Cp .05e 1.1 6 44 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 9¼ CRS .30 2.4 6 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
23⅜ 14½ CSE 1.40 6.4 6 2 21⅝ 21¾ 21¾
9 4⅝ CagleA .05e 1.0 2 12 5 5 5
24⅜ 13 Caldor .50 2.1 8 116 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
12⅝ 4½ Calcomp 37 35 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜
56⅞ 27¾ CalPtC 2 4.3 7 43 46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅝+ ⅜
30⅜ 11⅞ Camco .30 1.1 12 17 27⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
8⅛ 6⅝ Campnil n 3 10 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
18⅝ 4 CmpChb g 312 10½ 10 10⅛+ ½
21 6⅜ CdnHmst g 121 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅜— ⅛
16 5¼ CdMarc g.40 58 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
28⅝ 12½ CdnMer g 12 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅜
41⅞ 14¾ CdnOcc g.58a 20 37½ 36⅞ 37¼+ ¼
146 48 CdSupO g 1442 140⅜ 138 138¾—2¼
6⅝ 3½ CapitlFd .20 5.5 5 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5⅜ 3 Caresso .05e 1.5 8 3 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
32⅝ 25 Carnat 1.50 5.7 7 35 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅜
22⅝ 20 CaroEn s 9 3 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
57 49 CaroPLpf 5 10. z90 50 50 50
11⅝ 4½ CarrolDv 9 15 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
28 13⅝ CastlAM 1b 5.9 5 41 17 16⅞ 17 + ¼
22⅛ 19½ CasFd 2.50e 12. 6 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ⅛
14⅜ 6⅛ Cavitrn .10e .9 89 2 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+ ⅛
3¼ 1⅝ CelluCft 5 3 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
37⅝ 31⅝ CenM pf3.50 11. z90 32 31¾ 32 + ⅛
7⅛ 5½ CentSe .70e 10. 10 7 7 7
20⅞ 12⅝ Cenvill 1.20 6.7 5 15 18⅛ 18 18
7⅛ 2⅝ CertiflCp 4 20 u 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅜ Cetec .12 2.3 10 22 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
3⅝ 1 ChampHo 116 1⅝ 1½ 1½
7⅛ 6¼ ChrtM pf.75 11. 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
18½ 6⅝ Chmpisf .28 2.7 10 11 10⅜ 10 10⅛+ ⅜
20⅝ 19⅝ ChiRv 1.60a 7.8 12 9 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
28 18⅝ ChielDv g s 268 26⅝ 26 26⅛+ ⅜
14 6⅜ ChildWld 6 15 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
11⅛ 4½ ChilmCp .30 4.4 4 13 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
22½ 13 CircleK 1.18 5.1 9 63 22½ 21¾ 21¾— ¾
16⅛ 7⅛ Citation .56 5.7 6 27 10 9⅝ 9⅝
28⅛ 16⅝ CityGas .92 4.5 9 3 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
5⅞ 3 Clabir .18 3.8 14 23 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 7⅝ Clarmt .30e 2.6 2 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅜ ClarkC .21e 3.9 5 5 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ Clarostat 6 3 10 9⅝ 10
19⅛ 13¾ Clausnp s.88 4.8 8 3 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
16½ 8⅛ Clopay .32 3.2 9 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
5½ 2⅛ CohenHat 10 26 4½ 4⅜ 4½
5⅜ 2⅝ Cohu .16e 3.0 12 13 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅛
28⅛ 14⅝ Colemn .92 4.9 7 54 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 9 ColCmI 48 120 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
43 25⅝ Cominco 3 385 41⅜ 39 41⅛+2⅜
22½ 15½ ComAll .50 2.2 8 4 23 22⅝ 23
25⅝ 9¼ ComMil .60 2.5 4 39 24⅜ 24 24
35⅞ 26½ Comdint s 11 174 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
5 1⅝ ComdrCp 15 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
12⅝ 8¼ Compo s .20 2.1 10 61 10 9½ 9⅝— ⅜
6⅝ 4⅝ CompuD 6 1 5½ 5½ 5½
5½ 2 Compinv 8 25 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6 2⅝ ConcrdF 25 3 3 3 — ⅛
14⅝ 6⅛ Condec .30t 2.6 11 6 9 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ¼
17⅛ 5 ConnrHm 1.53t 9.8 7 145 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 16⅝ Conrock .90a 2.6 10 3 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅜+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Conroy .16 3.5 4 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
21¼ 5⅛ ConsOG 702 20⅜ 19⅝ 19⅞—1⅛
12⅝ 8⅛ ConsRef .60 4.9 9 23 12¼ 12 12⅛+ ½
7⅛ 4 ContMtl 6 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9-16 ⅛ ContTel wt 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
8⅝ 5⅛ Cookin .20e 2.9 8 13 7⅛ 7 7
26⅝ 13 CoreLb .28 1.1 20 12 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅛
21½ 14¼ CornHus .88 4.4 8 14 19 18⅝ 18¾—1
3¼ 1⅛ CrestFo 4 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 9½ CrestOil s.16 .7 48 123 23⅜ 22½ 23⅛+ ¼
25⅝ 18 Crompt 1.40 4.2 5 1 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛
31⅝ 23 CrossAT 1.20 3.8 10 35 u32 31⅜ 32 + ⅜
44½ 30⅝ CwnCP s.40 3 289 35⅜ 34⅞ 35⅜+ ⅛
16⅝ 9¼ CrutcR .36 2.4 29 60 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅜
28⅝ 16½ CrystlO s.36 1.5 30 41 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ¼
26½ 15 CubicCp .60 3.5 6 112 17⅝ 16¾ 17⅛+1
22 14¼ Curtice 1.10b 5.4 6 4 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ½
5⅝ 1⅝ Cyprus 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
16 13⅛ Cyprus pf1.70 11. 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛

— D—D—D —

5⅝ 2⅝ DCL 7 52 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜
3⅝ 2⅜ DWG .29t 9.7 6 23 3 3 3
4⅝ 2⅜ DamonC 6 6 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅞
16 6⅝ Damson 5213 u18⅛ 15⅞ 18⅛+4
11⅝ 7½ DataAc n 8 130 8⅝ 8 8½— ⅛
21 12⅝ Datapd .30 1.7 10 151 17⅝ 17½ 17½
19 9 DayMn .25e 1.4 13 285 18⅜ 17⅜ 18⅜+ ⅞
4 2½ Decoratr .24 8.7 11 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
17 13⅛ DelLabs .48 2.9 15 6 16½ 16⅜ 16½— ¼
28 6 DelhiO .10e .4 25 88 22⅝ 22 22⅝— ⅛
14 7 DellwdF .60 4.8 13 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
1⅜ 1 DesonJw 33 11 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
28⅜ 14½ DevonGp s 4 z500 15 15 15
7⅝ 2⅝ Digicon 27 118 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
18 14⅝ Dillard .40 2.6 5 12 15½ 15⅜ 15½+ ⅛
2¼ 1 Diodes 11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ DisFab 6 22 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ¼
48⅝ 29 DomeP g s 670 44⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝— ¾
25½ 17½ Domir g1.80a 99 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅜
22⅝ 17½ DorcGas s 8 214 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜+ ¼
12½ 10⅝ Downey s 4 10 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
18⅛ 16⅝ DrexUt 1.68 9.5 1 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜
15 8 DrivHarr 18 19 u15⅝ 14⅝ 15½+ ⅜
12⅝ 7 DrFair .40 5.2 16 28 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
1⅝ 1 3-16 Dunlop .09e 6.9 8 9 1 5-16 1¼ 1 5-16+1-16
30⅜ 12 DplxPd 1 3.7 5 32 27⅛ 26⅝ 27⅛— ½
13½ 8⅝ DorTst .40b 3.6 11 22 11 10⅝ 11
15⅛ 2⅝ Dynlctn 158 177 9⅝ 9 9 — ⅜
27⅝ 13¼ Dyneer .84 3.3 8 13 25⅝ 25¼ 25¼+ ½

— E—E—E —

5⅝ 3⅝ EAC .36 7.0 14 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
15½ 8½ EECO .24 1.5 14 32 u16 15½ 16 + ½
27⅝ 11¼ EarthRes 1 3.8 10 378 26½ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅜
5⅝ 1⅝ Edmos 19 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
25 15⅛ EDO .60 2.5 10 18 24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞— ¼
14⅝ 8⅛ Ehren .10e 1.1 71 9½ 9⅜ 9½— ¼
6½ 3 ElAudD 4 7 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
28⅛ 15⅛ Electrog 1 4.3 8 4 23 22⅝ 23
37 23⅛ ElecAm 1.40 4.4 4 5 32 31½ 32 + ¾
16⅞ 10 Elsinor n 18 127 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ¼
9½ 6⅝ EmrRd 6 46 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 2.2 21 21 11½ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ¾
3⅛ 2⅛ Ero Ind 5 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅞ 2⅝ EtzLav .20e 2.9 8 7 7 7 7
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.6 10 14 15⅝ 15⅜ 15½— ¼

— F—F—F —

16⅝ 6⅝ FPA .40 2.6 2 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼+ ⅛
8½ 3⅝ FSF Ind .12 2.6 43 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
12 9⅝ Fabind s 4 52 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
6¼ 3⅛ FairTex 5 33 4½ 4¼ 4½— ¼
2⅝ 1 FairNob 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12⅞ 8½ FayDrg .24b 2.0 8 4 12⅛ 12 12 + ⅛
19⅛ 14⅝ FedRt 1.40 8.2 18 3 17⅛ 17 17
9 4⅝ FedRes 30 1232 u 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ½
43 18⅝ Felmnt .25 .6 20 27 41⅜ 40⅞ 40⅞— ⅜
7 3⅝ Fldelco 8 2 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
19⅞ 12¼ FlnGen .40b 2.0 9 81 u20⅛ 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
18 10⅝ FinGnA .40b 2.4 3 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
9⅞ 7½ FtConn 1a 11. 6 1 9 9 9 + ⅛
24⅝ 17⅝ FtSLSh 1b 4.8 4 3 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ¼
15⅜ 10 FischrP 1t 8.0 7 48 12⅝ 12¼ 12½+ ¼
21⅛ 15⅝ FitchGE 2 10. 5 5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
7⅛ 3⅛ Flogg 10 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅝ 3⅝ FlanEnt 43 9 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
29 17⅛ FlightSf s.16 .6 21 12 26¼ 26 26
4⅝ 2⅝ FloCap 2 2½ 2½ 2½
15⅝ 7¼ FlaRck .22e 1.5 9 79 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
29 9¼ FlowGen 18 52 24⅝ 24½ 24½— ⅛
16 10⅛ Flowers .44 4.0 7 16 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 14 35 21 21 21 — ⅛
11⅜ 6 FooteM .45e 3.2 16 242 u13⅝ 11⅛ 13⅝+2⅛
40 28 Foote pf2.20 4.6 31 u48 40 48 +8½
69 56 FordCan g5a z180 61½ 61½ 61½+ ½
19⅝ 9⅛ ForestC .10 .6 18 11 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 3⅛ ForestLab 16 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ¼
13⅜ 4⅛ FrankInRt .06e .5 55 19 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝
10⅝ 5⅛ Franks .36 3.7 6 25 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
22⅜ 18¼ Frantz 1a 4.8 5 3 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ½
14⅝ 3⅝ FriendFr 288 9 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
13 8 Frionas .40 4.6 3 22 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5⅝ Frischs .30b 4.4 5 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
15⅝ 9⅛ FrontA .20b 1.6 5 19 12½ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
7⅛ 4 FrontA wt 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛

— G—G—G —

3 1¼ GIExpl 14 20 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
6½ 3 GIT 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
9 4⅝ GRI .30 6.2 8 107 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
2½ 1¼ GTI 28 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Galaxy .06t 1.0 6 40 6 5⅝ 6
13 6⅝ Garan .60 6.9 5 20 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼
3⅝ 2⅛ Garland 5 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
28½ 15 GatLiet .40b 1.6 11 33 25⅝ 25¼ 25¼— ⅜
3⅝ 1 Gaynor 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
26 18⅝ GelmSc n .20 18 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
10½ 4¼ GenExp 367 7⅝ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
5⅝ 2½ GnHous 4 58 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ Genisco 8 2 4 4 — ⅛
7¼ 4⅛ GenvDr .10r 2.0 8 35 5⅛ 5 5⅛
41 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .5 15 13 38 37⅝ 38 + ¼
19⅛ 15⅝ GiantF s 1 5.3 6 13 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ GntYell g.65e 657 13¼ 12½ 13¼+1
15½ 5 Glasrock .10 .7 27 30 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 3.8 7 7 32 32 32 + ⅛
32⅝ 16¾ Ginmr .88b 2.7 9 8 32½ 31⅝ 32⅛+ ⅜
12⅝ 7⅝ GlobeIn .70 6.7 12 51 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
11½ 7¼ Glosser .44 4.6 6 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
31¼ 13⅝ GldNugt .08t .5 38 142 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½— ⅛
11¼ 7 GoldWH .64 6.3 7 15 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
7⅝ ⅜ Goldfield 479 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅜+ ⅛
2⅝ 1½ GoodLS 5 1½ 1½ 1½
26 19 GormR 1.20a 4.8 8 6 25½ 25¼ 25¼— ⅛
14⅝ 8½ GouldT 1.20 8.7 8 6 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
10½ 6¼ GrahMf .30 3.8 17 1 8 8 8
13⅝ 7¼ GrandAu .33e 3.8 5 6 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅜
15⅝ 9⅝ GrndCtl .50 4.8 7 6 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
15⅝ 8⅝ GranerA 188 15 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
11⅜ 5⅛ GtAmInd 4 15 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
16¼ 4⅛ GtBasinP 86 619 u17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅜+ ⅝
37½ 18⅛ GtLkCh .32 .9 16 49 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅞
11 6⅛ GREIT .40 3.7 19 17 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ¼
25¼ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 5.9 7 7 24½ 24 24¼+ ¼
27¼ 14½ Guilfrd .88 3.6 3 20 24⅜ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅛
90½ 25⅝ GlfCan g1.60 806 88⅝ 86 87⅝+ ⅝
15⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 10 418 14½ 14 14⅝+ ½

— H—H—H —

2¼ 1 HalcoPd 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 9¼ HallsM .90 6.2 5 17 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
8½ 5 Hamptn .65t 12. 4 12 5⅝ 5½ 5½
15⅝ 11¾ Hannfrd .88 7.6 5 1 11⅝ d11⅝ 11⅝
9½ 5¼ HanSqRt 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
34⅝ 22½ Harland 1 3.0 11 42 33½ 32⅝ 33
4¼ 2¼ Harvey 7 27 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9½ 3⅝ Hasbro .05t 7 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
13½ 8⅝ Hasting .68 4.6 6 6 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
7¼ 5⅛ HawaIA 8 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
8½ 3½ HlthCh 23 53 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 6 HelthM .30 3.4 5 6 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅛ HelthWr .39e 4.6 7 5 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
6½ 3⅝ Heinick .10 1.9 9 26 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ HelmMtg 25 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
25¼ 10⅝ Hess's .60b 2.4 13 6 25⅛ 25¼ 25¼
11⅛ 5¼ HIGInc .06r .7 7 34 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛
15⅝ 8 HiShear .40 2.9 5 48 14⅝ 13⅞ 14
8½ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 2.1 11 125 u 9⅛ 8½ 9⅛+1⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Hofman .20 5.2 9 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
13⅝ 5½ HollyCp 13 123 10⅝ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
71⅝ 33½ HmeOA g1.30 5 70⅝ 70⅝ 70⅝— ⅛
71 31½ HmeOB g1.30 2 70⅝ 70 70 — ⅝
39 15 Hormel 1.48 4.1 6 15 36⅝ 36¼ 36¼—
19⅝ 6⅝ HornHar 22 28 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅝
14 8½ HospMl .60 4.6 2 13 13⅛ 13 13
20⅛ 15⅝ Hotel 1.90e 9.4 11 8 20⅛ 20 20⅛
5⅛ 3 HouseVI 10 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
24⅝ 13½ HouOM .80 3.9 13 688 21 20⅝ 20⅝
23⅝ 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.1 40 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 1.6 8 24 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝
5½ 2⅛ Howell .15e 3.0 26 4 5 5 5
31⅝ 24 HubellA 1.56 5.0 7 1 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛
32 23⅝ HubellB 1.56 5.2 7 13 30⅛ 30 30 — ⅛
27 23⅝ Hubbl pf2.06 8.2 1 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
20 9⅝ HuckMf .32a 1.6 8 x9 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
11½ 6½ HudsnGn 4 10 9½ 9½ 9½
79¼ 33⅝ HudBOg 2 23 74⅝ 74 74⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ HuntH .20 2.8 7 7 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
66⅝ 27⅝ HuskyO g 1 207 62 61½ 61⅝— ¼

— I—I—I —

14⅝ 7⅝ ICM .50e 3.6 16 14 14 14 14 — ⅛
7¼ 3½ IFS Ind .18 3.0 7 12 6 6 6
15 8⅛ IMC .28 2.1 4 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.4 14 14 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ ITI 9 13 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+ ⅛
8⅝ 6⅛ ImpCh .42e 5.3 6 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2 5-16 1½ ImpGp .12e 6.2 6 11 1 15-16 1 15-16 1 15-16+1-16
5⅛ 4⅛ Imperind s 4 59 5⅛ 5 5¼+ ¼
39 17⅝ ImprOil A g1.20 207 37½ 37 37¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1 InflightSv 13 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
26⅝ 11⅜ Instron .40 1.9 8 2 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
1⅝ 1 InstrSys 21 185 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼
17⅛ 9⅜ InsSy pf.25t 2.1 5 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ IntegRes 11 115 13 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 745 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 — ⅛
20⅛ 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.2 4 4 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2½ IntBnknt 7 586 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝
7½ 5⅝ IntCtrls n 8 12 7⅛ 7 7
3⅛ 1 IntFdSvc 24 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
36⅝ 17½ IntGenl 1.40 4.6 5 22 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4½ IntProt .30 4.3 4 17 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ IntSeaw .60 9.2 7 2 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
2⅝ ⅜ IntStrtch 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12⅛ 7⅝ Intplast .40 3.6 9 27 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅜
3⅝ 1½ InvestFla 2 19 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 12 35 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅜
34½ 14¼ IroqBrd .36 2.3 7 54 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 6¼ IsraelD .67e 6.7 48 10 9½ 10 + ⅜

— J—J—J —

7 4⅝ Joclyn .40b 8.2 6 7 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞— ¼
17⅛ 11 Jacobs .50b 3.8 7 16 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅜
10 4⅝ Jensen 1.50t 30. 5 9 5 4⅞ 5 + ¼
4⅝ 2 Jetero .05e 1.1 22 16 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
4½ 1⅝ Jetronic 5 7 2⅝ 2½ 2½
9⅝ 4⅝ JohnPd .36 7.6 11 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
18⅝ 6¼ JuniperP 103 9½ 9 9½+ ⅜
18½ 7⅛ Jupiter 3 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ¼

— K—K—K —

8½ 3¼ KTeIn .30e 4.5 41 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
2⅜ 2 Kaisin .75c 9 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
6⅞ 3⅛ KapokT 16 36 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
14⅝ 11⅛ KayCp .60 3.8 7 3 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ¼
19 8⅝ KenaiCp 17 159 18⅛ 17½ 17⅝
12⅛ 7⅝ Kenwin .60 5.3 5 5 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Ketchm .77t 3.7 17 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
11½ 10¼ Key Ph n 57 15 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ ½ Kidde wt 12 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
3⅛ 2⅛ KinArk 10 109 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅜+ ⅛
25 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.5 6 53 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅛— ⅜
29⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 8 6 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ⅛
20⅛ 17 Knogo n 12 15 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ KuhnStr 4 107 5¼ 5 5¼+ ¼

— L—L—L —

5⅝ 3 LSB .23t 5.9 7 9 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
3 1⅝ LaBarge .06 2.8 19 8 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ LaMaur .20 2.9 9 9 7 7 7 — ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ LaPnt 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 1⅜ LafyRad 23 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
4 7-16 2 LakeSh g 188 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
10½ 4¼ Landmk 33 8 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 12⅝ LazKap n.40 3.0 5 10 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
24 15⅝ LeaRni s.60 2.6 9 6 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅝
6⅝ 3⅛ LeePh 18 60 4 3½ 4 + ⅜
15⅝ 9⅝ LehighP 4 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ¼
7 3⅝ LeisureT 3 63 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞
9⅝ 5⅝ LiblyFb .56t 8.3 4 20 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ¼
12 5⅛ Lightolr .24 2.1 7 6 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜— ¼
8⅛ 5⅛ LilliAnn .24 2.9 12 26 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
10½ 3⅝ LincAm 8 46 9⅝ 9 9
4½ 2⅝ Lodge .08e 2.8 9 19 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
32⅝ 17½ Lohmn 1.20 5.8 8 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 9⅝ LoewT wt 352 30⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—1⅛
17 9⅝ Logicon 9 21 16¼ 15⅞ 15⅞— ½
26 15¼ LaGenS 1.05 4.2 7 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
31 26⅝ LouisCe 1.44 5.2 6 1 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
8½ 3⅝ LundyEl 7 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
14⅝ 9⅝ Lydall .70 7.3 6 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
5⅛ 2⅛ LynchCp 2 7 4⅝ 4 4
3 1⅝ Lynnwear 2 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛

— M—M—M —

9⅝ 4⅝ Macks .20 3.0 5 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3 1⅛ Macrod 33 71 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
14 7⅝ Mngood 13 11 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ½
12¼ 6⅝ MonrC .60 5.2 6 4 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
1 15-16 ⅝ Marindq 13 2337 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
19 9⅛ Marine .28e 1.6 7 17 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
22½ 20 Marin pf2.25 11. 12 20⅝ 20½ 20½
9 4⅛ Marshin 12 26 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
22⅛ 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.3 6 1 12 12 12
14½ 8⅛ Masind .20 2.1 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
34 16⅛ MtlRsh s.20 .6 16 9 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅜
17⅝ 9½ Matrix s 14 4 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
5 3⅝ MaulTec .14 3.4 19 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
1 13-16 ¾ McCro wt 4 9-16 9-16 9-16
8⅝ 3⅝ McColO 32 378 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅝ McKeon 3 19 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
23½ 14⅝ Means 1.20 5.7 8 20 21 20⅝ 21
13 7⅝ Medalst .56 5.1 5 20 11½ 11 11
7⅝ 2⅝ MedainGp 17 47 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
27⅝ 17 MedioG .72 2.8 9 12 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
19½ 10½ Meenan n.24 1.6 9 24 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛
13½ 7 Megatnl .30 2.2 5 132 11⅝ 10⅝ 11 — ⅛
25½ 12⅝ MEMCo 1 6.8 7 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b 4.6 5 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
12 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.4 9 7 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
37½ 20 Metpth .32 1.2 24 24 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ¼
5⅝ 2¼ Metrocar 34 21 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
3 1⅝ MichGen 71 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
11¼ 5 MchSup .40 3.6 19 152 11 10⅝ 11 + ½
12⅝ 6 MidldCo .30 3.2 4 5 9¼ 9 9¼+ ⅜
22⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .40b 2.8 9 18 14½ 14 14½
8 2½ MissnIT 7 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
28½ 23⅝ MitchlE s 15 149 28 27⅛ 27⅝— ⅛
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .60 2.8 8 7 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ¼
46⅝ 38⅝ MonP pf4.40 10. z100 42¼ 42¼ 42¼+1⅝
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.5 9 4 16 15⅝ 15⅝
10½ 6 MtgGth .86e 9.1 13 2 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
9 4½ MortnSh .32 5.4 4 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
12½ 7 MoltSM .20 2.1 5 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
27 16¼ MtVMll 1a 4.1 4 6 24½ 24½ 24½
7⅝ 1⅝ Movielab 5 48 5¼ 5 5

— N—N—N —

18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.2 11 45 17⅛ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 9⅝ Napco .20 1.6 8 55 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅜
11⅝ 4¼ Nardo .20 2.0 9 38 10⅛ 10 10 — ½
14¼ 11 NCnvSl n.50 4.8 8 36 12⅝ 12¼ 12½
12⅝ 5¼ NatEdu .68t 6.2 7 15 11⅛ 11 11
16⅝ 10 NtHIIE 8 4 16½ 16½ 14½— ⅛
4 1⅝ NKinney 79⅝ u 4⅛ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ¼
10½ 4⅝ NtPatent 128 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5 NtSecR .60 8.7 10 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 3⅝ NelsLB .72 7.4 9 53 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.5 10 11 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
25⅝ 17⅝ NHamp .80a 3.4 7 5 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅜
2⅝ 1⅝ Nidrla .06e 3.2 9 93 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
19⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 1.5 67 155 u22 19½ 20 + ¾
11 8⅝ NPInRt s.84 9.0 14 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
10½ 5⅝ NProc .55e 7.0 8 85 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅜
30⅝ 23 NYTim .90 3.7 17 258 24½ 24¼ 24⅝— ¼
12½ 5⅝ NewbE .50 4.2 44 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅜
14⅝ 10¼ Newcor s.56 5.0 5 4 11⅝ 11 11⅝+ ⅛
9-16 3-16 Newcrp wt 10 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜+ ⅛
31¼ 17⅝ NiagFSv .94 3.5 7 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ¼
6½ 3¼ Nichols .02r .5 4 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
10⅝ 3¼ Nolex 28 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
12⅝ 7½ Norin .40 3.4 4 83 12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅜
13½ 10⅛ Norl pf 1.50 12. 11 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
16½ 6⅝ Nortek .08 1.0 5 50 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .24 1.3 6 7 18½ 18¼ 18½— ⅛
15 7⅛ NoCdO g 21 151 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ¼
13¼ 11⅝ NoestBk n1.04 8.6 5 4 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ½
19⅝ 10 NuclDta 9 69 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
41⅝ 18 Numac g.07t 234 37 35⅝ 36¼— ½

— O—O—O —

9⅝ 2⅝ OEA .10e 1.4 17 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .8 7 16 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
18⅝ 9 ObSealy s.64 5.6 8 135 u11½ 9⅝ 11⅜+1½
10 5⅝ OllaInd .40e 4.8 7 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
25⅝ 13⅝ OnLine .24 .9 15 36 25½ 25½ 25½
46½ 25 OOklep 16 z4850 u48 46½ 47½+3½
14 7½ OrioleH .40a 3.5 5 15 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
5¼ 2⅝ Ormand 13 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 13⅝ OSullvn .80 5.1 5 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ OxfordF1 12 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 4½ OzarkA .15e 2.4 6 16 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼

— P—Q —

3⅝ ⅝ PF Ind 102 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 14¼ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
15⅝ 13 PGEpfB 1.37 10. 5 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
14½ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 10. 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ½
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfE 1.25 10. 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
29 24⅛ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 229 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ¼
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 12 25⅝ 25¼ 25½+ ¼
13½ 10⅝ PGEpfH 1.12 10. 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
27⅝ 22¼ PGEpfR 2.37 10. 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
23⅝ 19⅝ PGEpfP 2.05 9.9 294 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23 19¼ PGEpfO 2 10. 2 19⅝ d19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
26 20¼ PGEpfL 2.25 11. 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 19¼ PGEpfK 2.04 10. 170 20⅛ 20½ 20½+ ⅜
12⅝ 10¼ PGEpfI 1.09 10. 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
47 40¼ PacLt pf4.36 11. z180 40¼ d40 40 — ¼
52 41⅝ PacLt pf4.50 10. z100 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅜
29 13⅝ PacTrst 1 3.9 12 28 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
54½ 48 PacPLpf 5 9.8 z25 51 51 51 —1
19 9⅝ PacScie .40 2.8 7 49 14 13½ 13½— ⅛
38⅝ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.4 16 15 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ PalomrF 17 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Pantast .30 7.3 9 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
22⅝ 13⅝ Paradyn n 25 80 19⅝ 19¼ 20⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 10 9 8⅛ 8 8
26½ 23⅝ Parsons s 9 178 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
6½ 4⅝ PatFash .10e 1.6 4 78 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅝+ ⅜
14 6⅛ Patagon 6 18 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ PatoC 1.75e 11. 6 6 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
10⅝ 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.4 5 2 9½ 9½ 9½
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 9 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
20⅝ 10½ PenEM .60 3.4 7 13 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
14½ 13⅝ PenTr 1.20 7.6 5 16 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ PECp .55t 15. 10 70 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ¼
23 16⅝ PenRE 1.65 7.1 10 3 u23¼ 23¼ 23¼+ ¼
5⅝ 3½ PenobS .20 3.6 8 22 5⅝ 5½ 5½
2⅝ ⅜ Pentron 11 27 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
32⅝ 24⅝ PepBoys 1b 3.3 6 2 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
23⅝ 10 PepCom .60 3.6 6 10 16⅝ 16⅝ 16½
15⅝ 8½ Perini .40 2.8 14 18 14¼ 14⅝ 14¼+ ¼
21⅝ 6½ PetLew 18 684 u23 21 22½+1½
13⅝ 12½ PetLe pf1.65 12. 49 13⅝ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ PhilLD .68r 8.4 4 11 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
4⅝ 2 Phoenix 30 3 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 7 PicNPay .32 2.2 8 7 14⅝ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
6⅝ 3¼ PionrSys 1 46 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
6½ 5⅝ PitWVa .56 9.5 7 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 20 PitDM 1.40 4.1 5 4 34 33½ 33½— ⅛
38½ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 4.5 7 12 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅛— ⅜
7⅝ 4⅝ Pizzaln n 9 15 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅛
33¼ 20¼ PlacrDv g 1 59 u34 33⅝ 33¼+ ¼
10 4⅝ PlantInd 22 107 8⅝ 8¼ 8½+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ PlyGm .40b 4.6 4 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 17 PneuSc 1 5.6 7 z180 18 18 18 — ⅜
2⅝ ⅜ Polaron 2 16 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
22 10⅝ PrairieO g 17 29 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 10½ PratlLmb 1.10 8.5 6 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
7⅝ 4¼ PrattRd .30 5.0 8 3 6 6 6
8⅝ 6⅝ PrattR pf.66 9.1 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
27 22¼ PrenHa 1.36 5.4 9 12 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
5¼ 2⅛ PresRtA 1 5 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
21⅝ 14⅝ Preston g.90 4 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
22⅝ 7 PrimMf 13 16 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
16½ 10¼ PrpCT 1.34e 8.3 12 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
12½ 7½ ProvGas .92 8.7 6 7 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ PrdRE .07t 45 12 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 4.6 10 10 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ½
25 21⅝ PgSP pfC2.34 11. 8 22⅝ 22 22⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ PulteH s.24 1.8 3 9 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
11 4⅝ PuntaG 11 127 9⅝ 9 9 — ½
13⅝ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 8.6 28 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6⅝ QualInn n.30e 3.8 6 32 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
10¼ 6⅝ Quebcr g.20e 3 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛

— R—R—R —

14⅝ 9 RBInd .24 1.9 8 60 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
4⅝ 2 REDM 5 29 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ RET 17 3⅝ 3½ 3½
46⅝ 42½ RET pf 4.38 9.7 1 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
18 8⅝ RHMed .20r 1.3 9 37 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ¼
3⅝ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.2 13 3 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
8½ 5¼ Ragan .10e 1.5 8 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
20⅝ 12⅝ RnchEx .30e 1.4 7 240 u21⅝ 20 21⅜+1⅜
31⅝ 10⅝ RangrO g 578 31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ⅜
35⅝ 21⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 3.4 8 27 u36 35⅝ 35½
4 1½ RapAm wt 101 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
5⅝ 2 RothP 20 4 3⅝ 3⅝
24⅝ 13½ Raylnd .40 1.9 17 74 21⅝ 19⅝ 21⅜+1⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 8 17 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
21⅝ 14½ REInv 1.48 7.7 10 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
13 10 RlIncT 1.40 13. 4 11 11⅛ 11 11
2⅝ 1⅛ Redlaw 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5⅝ 2⅛ ReevesT 258 3 5 5 5 — ⅛
8 4 RefaTr .28 5.5 3 2 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
17 8⅛ RegalB .72 4.3 10 16 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
23⅝ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.3 7 14 23⅝ 22⅝ 23 + ½
9½ 7¼ RepGyp s.24 3.2 4 3 7½ 7½ 7½
40⅝ 32 RepNY 2 4.9 5 28 40⅝ 40½ 40½— ¼
24¼ 22 RNY pf 2.12 9.4 55 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ¼
22¼ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.6 9 115 15⅝ 15 15⅛— ⅛
59 28½ ResrtA 6 461 38⅝ 37 37⅝— ⅜
22⅝ 16⅝ Resrt wt 73 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
92 27 ResrtB 9 z1150 59⅝ 57½ 59½— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ RestAssc 8 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNore 8 6 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ RioIOil n 13 23 20½ 20⅛ 20½
9⅝ 3⅝ RibletP .12 2.0 5 13 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
10⅝ 4⅝ Richton .44 7.0 31 40 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅜
58 27⅝ RileyCo 10 7 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝
34¼ 24 RioAlgo g1.50 7 27½ 27⅛ 27½+ ⅜
14⅝ 7⅝ Robnich 42 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4½ Roblin .12 1.7 6 23 7⅛ 7 7⅛
15½ 10 Rockway 1b 7.0 6 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ¼
28½ 20⅝ Rogers s .12 .5 15 30 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Rosmr 4 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 15 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 7⅝ Rudick pf.56 7.1 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
3 1⅝ Rusco 63 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
5¼ 2½ RBW Cp 6 43 4½ 4¼ 4½+ ⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ Russell .48 3.8 5 89 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ¼

— S—S—S —

6¼ 3⅝ SFM .24 5.5 6 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ SGL .25b 2.4 6 11 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
3¼ 1⅝ SMD 4 9 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ Salem .40a 2.2 9 11 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ¼
3⅝ 1⅝ SCarlo 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
10 8 SDgo pf .88 10. 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
11⅝ 8⅝ SDgo pf 1 11. 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 21 SDgo pf2.47 12. 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅜
28 23⅝ SDgo pf 2.68 12. 8 23⅝ d23 23 — ⅜
3 7-16 SFRE wt 11 2⅛ 2½ 2⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ SanJW 1.60 7.4 8 3 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ¼
14⅝ 5½ Sandgte .40 4.4 4 9 9 9 + ⅛
9 7½ SoundrL s.30 3.9 6 12 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5 ScheibE .56 11. 21 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 12⅝ Schnull 1 5.6 4 6 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅛
9 2⅝ Schiller 11 84 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅜
6⅛ 4⅝ SchoolP .40 8.4 14 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Schradr .04t 7 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ Schwab n.30 3.6 8 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
13½ 7⅝ Sealctro .94t 8.1 8 29 11⅝ 11 11⅛— ¼
2 1 Seaport 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6¼ 2⅝ SearsInd 8 2 u 6½ 6½ 6½+ ¼
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 26 20 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.6 9 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2½ 1⅝ SeligAsc 8 12 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
8 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.4 5 19 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
15½ 9⅝ SetonCo .50 3.7 4 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4 ShaerS .40e 5.7 5 11 7 7 7 — ⅛
10⅝ 8½ Sharon s .50 5.3 7 14 9½ 9¼ 9½
8 5⅛ Shawin .40 7.8 5 38 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ ShetrR 4 16 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7 3⅝ Shopwell 10 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 19 Showbt 1 4.3 8 10 23⅝ 23 23 — ¼
8⅝ 7⅝ Sifco s .28 3.3 7 5 8½ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.5 7 5 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅛ Sikes A .45e 5.6 4 28 8⅛ 7⅝ 8 + ¼
18½ 10⅝ Silolnc .40 2.4 4 24 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝
11⅝ 3⅝ Silvrcst 38 5 6⅝ 6 6 — ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ Solitron 15 185 5⅝ 5½ 5½
27⅝ 21 SonderB .40 1.6 8 5 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
14¼ 5⅝ SorgPap .33e 2.3 4 9 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
13 10 SCEd pf1.08 10. 15 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
19⅝ 11½ SCEd pf1.19 9.5 226 12½ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅜
17½ 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.6 251 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅜
19⅝ 16⅝ SCEd pf1.30 6.8 3 19 19 19 — ¼
27¼ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.4 4 24½ 24½ 24½+ ⅜
26⅝ 21⅝ SCEd pf2.21 9.6 4 23 23 23 — ⅛
86⅝ 77 SCEd pf7.58 9.7 49 78⅝ 78⅝ 78⅝+ ⅜
104 91 SCEd pf8.96 10. 2 90 d90 90 —3
9⅝ 7⅝ SwFlBk .50 5.9 6 10 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
27⅝ 24 SwFlB pf2.18 8.9 1 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
15 9 SpectyR 7 1 12½ 12½ 12½
15 6⅝ Spector .40e 3.7 4 10 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
6 3⅝ Spectro .19t 3.6 11 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
6⅝ 3⅝ SpedOP .20r 4.3 7 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 4.0 7 12 4 4 4
5⅝ 4⅝ Splentex .24 4.9 8 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
27⅝ 19⅝ StdAlln 1 3.9 5 27 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝+ ⅜
27 20½ StCoaso 1.60 7.4 8 8 22⅜ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
17 6 StdMell 189 203 u17⅝ 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
33 20½ StdShr 1.22t 3.7 8 x10 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ¼
10⅝ 4⅝ Stange .20 2.9 8 31 7 6⅝ 6⅝
6¼ 3¼ Stanwd 3 6 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅝+ ⅛
14 11⅝ StarSup s.80 6.0 4 10 13½ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
11½ 6⅝ StarrHo .30 4.4 5 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4 Steelml .24b 3.3 7 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 16 SteenCh .80 3.5 9 2 23 23 23 — ⅛
1⅝ 15-16 SterlEl 7 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
4 2½ SterlExt .05t 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅛ 2⅝ Stevknit 35 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
18⅝ 6⅝ StratW .30b 1.7 20 40 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ SueAnn .24 8.8 6 8 3 3 3
5½ 3⅝ SunCity1 .25 5.7 6 15 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
17⅝ 7 Sunair .60 5.7 6 11 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ½
35⅝ 14 Sundnc .16b .4 170 275 u36⅛ 34½ 35⅝+1⅝
8⅝ 5⅝ SunshJr .40 4.4 6 28 u 9⅝ 9 9 + ⅛
18½ 12⅝ SupFdS .40 3.1 6 14 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 6⅝ SupInd s .25 3.0 5 154 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+1⅛
11½ 6 SupSurg .32 3.0 7 4 11 10⅝ 10⅝
36⅛ 29⅝ Supron s 26 224 34½ 34 34⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ Susquah 6 31 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 9½ Susqh pf 1 11. 1 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
7⅝ 3½ Synloy .30b 4.6 12 27 6½ 6¼ 6½+ ⅛
44⅝ 24½ Syntex 1.10 2.8 11 670 40⅝ 39½ 39⅝— ¼
24½ 19⅝ Syscos .40 1.8 8 64 22⅝ 22 22 —1
18 10⅝ SystEng 10 70 13¾ 13 13⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ SysPln .20 4.6 4 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛

— T—T—T —

11 6⅝ TEC .48 5.8 8 11 8⅝ 8 8 — ¼
3⅝ 1⅝ TFI 7 15 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 8⅝ TabPd .20 1.2 8 10 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ½
5⅝ 3⅝ Talleyln wt 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
13⅝ 7 Tannet .28 3.7 6 21 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
16⅝ 11⅝ Tasty 1.20b 9.8 5 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅜
3½ 1¼ TechSym 12 56 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 4 TechOp 10 31 12½ 12 12 + ¼
4⅝ 2⅝ TechTp .52t 24. 10 46 2⅝ d 2 2⅛
6½ 3⅝ Techtrol .24 4.3 5 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
53⅝ 19⅝ TejonR 49 29 50 49½ 49⅝— ⅜
18 7⅝ TeleCm .60 4.3 4 27 14 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
32 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.4 13 17 28 27⅝ 28 — ⅜
22¼ 12 Telscl .60 3.6 11 41 17 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Tenna 11 1⅝ d 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7¼ 5⅝ Tenney s 8 11 5⅝ d 5 5 — ¼
9⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10t 71 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
13⅝ 5⅝ TetraT 15 28 10 9⅝ 10 + ½
14½ 7⅝ T.Air .16 1.5 11 52 11 10¾ 11
1⅝ ½ Thor 3 11-16 11-16 11-16
5½ 2⅝ ThorC .04e .9 12 16 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
4½ 3¼ ThreeD 20 5.0 4 1 4 4 4
27½ 14½ Thrifim 4.8 5 8 25⅝ 24⅞ 24⅞— ½
6⅛ 3 Tidwell 4 99 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
8¾ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 5.2 5 87 8 7⅞ 7¾+ ⅛
90 72½ TolEd pf8.32 z120 73 73 73
104½ 90 TolEdpf 10 11. z10 92 92 92 —2
11⅝ 5⅝ ToppsG .21t 28 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
27¼ 9⅝ TotlPet g.32 105 24⅝ 24¼ 24½— ⅛
19¼ 4⅝ TotPet wt
5 2 TownCtry 9 1 16 15½ 15½— ¼
20⅞ 18 Towner n 34 19 18 18¼— ⅛
8½ 4¼ TrnsLux .10e 1.4 7 88 7 6⅝ 7
13⅝ 7⅝ TransOil .05e .4 117 13 12⅝ 12⅝
6⅛ 5⅝ Trnstec n.20 3.5 10 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8¼ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 2.8 13 3 7¼ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 7 TriSM .60 7.6 5 3 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ TrioCp .20 1.6 8 27 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝
12⅝ 8½ TriInDG n 265 11⅝ 11 12½
10⅝ 7¼ TuboMx s 16 1956 9⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ TwinFr .20 4.0 7 40 5⅝ 5 5 — ⅛

— U—U—U —

12½ 7⅝ U&I 56 9 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+
5⅝ 2⅝ UIP .24 4.3 9 18 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
7⅝ 2⅝ UNA .20 3.5 4 34 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 5.6 8 72 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8¼ 4⅝ Unimax 10 46 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
7⅝ 6⅝ Unimax pf 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
16⅝ 11⅝ UAirPd .64b 3.9 9 23 16⅝ 16 16½— ⅜
17⅝ 11 UnCosF .66a 5.1 7 2 13 13 13 — ¼
2⅝ 1⅝ UnFoods .05e 2.2 113 37 2⅝ 2 2⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ UNatCp 19 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
¾ 1-16 UNatCp wt 7 3-16 3-16 3-16—1-16
16⅝ 9⅝ USFlltr .32 2.3 8 58 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ UnRIIT .83e 7.5 14 13 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
¼ 1-32 UnRIIT wt 1 1-32 1-32 1-32
11⅝ 6½ UnityB 11 16 11 11 11
6 3⅝ UnivCla .05 .9 4 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 10⅝ UnivRs .32 1.8 17 62 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
14¼ 9 UnivRu .72 7.2 7 3 10 10 10

— V—V—V —

11½ 6⅝ Valle's .81t 11. 12 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
16¼ 10 Valmac .80 7.6 12 10 10½ 10½ 10½
8⅝ 5⅝ Valspar .36 4.6 6 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
3½ 2 ValueL .06e 2.0 46 3 3 3
32 16½ VermtA .32b 1.5 8 23 21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ⅜
9¼ 4¼ Vernitrn .10 1.4 6 52 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8½ 2½ Vertiple 6 3 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
9½ 1½ Vesely 296 23 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
3½ 1¼ Viatech 5 2 2 2
8 4⅝ Virco .16b 3.1 4 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 7 Vishay 7 19 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅜
6½ 3⅝ VisualG .16 3.2 7 2 5 5 5
5⅝ 2½ VolMer .12e 2.3 5 22 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 9⅝ Voplex .52 4.3 5 3 12 12 12 — ⅛
7½ 2⅝ VulcCp .20 3.1 4 8 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝

— W—W—W —

7½ 2⅝ WTC .02t 70 44 3⅝ 3⅝ 3½— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ Wockht .40b 4.4 8 19 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
34⅝ 10⅝ Walnoco .12 .3 27 560 u35⅝ 32⅝ 35⅝+3⅝
18⅝ 18 Walbr n.05e .3 8 393 18½ d17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
10 4⅝ WallcS .12 2.4 15 41 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
24½ 17 Wang B s.16 .7 20 31 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅜
25¼ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .3 20 85 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅜
17⅝ 9¼ WordsCo .20 1.8 3 6 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ WshHm 4 18 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅝ 21⅝ WshPst s.36 1.4 10 437 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝
31⅝ 20⅝ WRIT 2.12 7.3 16 14 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅜
8⅝ 5 Watsco .30 4.5 8 14 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
19¼ 16⅝ Wlhtrd n 15 61 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
3⅝ 2⅝ Welmon 2 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
19½ 7⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.8 7 26 17½ 17 17
5⅝ 3⅝ Wellco .12e 2.1 32 9 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ WescoFn .38 4.2 6 10 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
21⅝ 18⅝ Wstbrn g s.70 3.4 620 20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
34 11⅝ WstFin .52 1.7 5 41 30½ 29⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
12 10⅝ WPacRR n 3 45 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅜
7⅝ 3⅝ Whippny .20 1.8 26 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅜
10⅝ ⅝ Whitehall 7 83 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
2⅝ Wichita .45t 4.7 37 8 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
20 8⅝ WillcxG n 3 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
4 1⅝ Whous .60 3.2 12 12 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝
10½ 6⅝ WnB .15t 11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
51 43½ Wlsn .44 4.9 6 2 9 9 9 — ⅛
14½ 10¼ Wdstr .50 10. z30 44 43¾ 43¾+ ¼
11½ 4⅝ WkWea .60 5.7 5 5 10½ 10½ 10½
18⅝ 10 Wrathr .0 4.6 5 7 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
1½ ¾ WrightH g .39t 14 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
33⅝ 17⅝ Wynnin .60 170 1 7-16 1 5-16 1 7-16+1-16
16 11⅝ WymBn .72 5.8 8 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛

— X —

28 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
22⅝ 11½ ZeroCo .48 2.2 16
16¼ 7 Zimmer .36 4.6 3 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅜
7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, September 27, 1979

AELInd 6½ 7
AFAProt 8¾ 9¾
AVMCp. 3⅝ 4½
Accuray 4⅝ 5¼
AddisnW 11¾ 12½
AdvRoss 4 4⅝
AdvMicr 37⅝ 38
AlexAlex 31⅝ 32½
Allcoinc 33 34
AllynB 15 16
AFInCp 29⅝ 30½
AFurn 4 3-16 4 7-16
AGreet 12⅝ 13⅛
AIntGp 62 63
AMicros 29⅝ 30⅝
AWelding 19⅝ 20⅝
Amterr 4 4⅛
Anadite 8⅝ 8½
AnheusB 23⅝ 24⅝
AntaCo 8⅝ 8⅝
ArdenGp 4⅛ 4⅝
ArkWGs 26½ 27½
AsdCola 23⅝ 24
AtlGsLt 16⅛ 16⅝
BairdCp 6½ 7
BangHE 12⅝ 13⅛
BkamRt 18⅝ 19⅛
BasicRs p 8⅝ 9⅛
BasstFr 20 20⅝
BayfsMk 12⅝ 13⅛
Beeline 8⅝ 9⅝
BetzLab 34 34⅝
BibbCo 14 14½
BirdSon 23 24½
Birtchr 2⅛ 2⅜
BlkHillP 25⅝ 26½
Bonanza 3⅛ 3½
BrookS 38 40
BrwTom 26½ 27
Buckbee 7⅝ 8⅛
Buckeye 19⅝ 19⅝
BurnupS 7⅛ 7⅝
CalWtSv 32½ 34
ConradH 1½ 2
CapSwC 15½ 16
CapInAir 4 4½
CareCp 9⅝ 10⅛
CnVIPS 15½ 15⅝
ChmLea 39½ 42½
ChesUtl 11 11⅝
CircleF 5⅛ 6⅛
CitzUtA 38⅝ 39
CitzUtB 33⅝ 34½
ClarkJL 31½ 33
ClowCp 8⅛ 8⅝
ComCIH 25⅝ 26½
CmlShr 19 21
CmwTel 40 42
ConPap 57⅝ 58⅝
Crawfd 21 22
CrosTre 22½ 22⅝
CutlrFed 2⅛ 3
Cyclmon 14 15
DanlyM 21⅛ 22⅛
DtaDes 11⅝ 11⅝
DaviMal 19 21
DeklbAg 28⅝ 29
DeLuxC 31⅝ 32½
DetConT 12⅝ 13⅛
DeweyEl 1½ 2½
DiaCrys 27⅝ 28⅛
DbnCru 34 35½
Docutel 7 7⅝
DollrGn 9½ 10
Donldsn 21½ 22½
DaviDB 22 22⅝
DunkinD 12⅝ 12⅝
Durlron 16½ 17½
EatnVnce 6⅛ 7
EconLab 24½ 25
ElPasEl 10⅝ 10½
ElderBe 8 8⅝
EleNucl 10 10½
ElModul 6⅝ 7⅛
EnrDev 7½ 8½
Entwistl 2⅛ 3
EqtOil 43¼ 44⅛
EthanAl 46½ 47½
Fabrl h ¾ 1
FBkSys 40½ 41⅛
FtBostn 20 20⅝
FtEmpS 11½ 12
FtWnFin 5⅛ 6
Flickgr 12⅝ 13⅛
FloatPnt 11⅛ 12½
FloWatU ⅝ 1⅛
ForestO 23⅛ 23⅝
Formlall 1⅝ 2½
FrankCo 8 8½
FrankEl 15 15⅝
GnRlEst 12¼ 13⅛
GnRelns 99 101
GovEFn 12⅝ 13½
GreenM 12⅝ 12⅝
GreyAdv 37¼ 40½
Gifintst 14 15½
Gyrodyn 5⅛ 6
Hardwke 14 14⅜
HrpRow 12 12½
HarpGp 28⅛ 29
HartfNt 16⅝ 16⅝
HenrdF 28 28⅝
Holobm 2⅝ 2⅝
Hoover 13⅝ 14⅛
HorizRs 23⅛ 24⅛
HyattInt 17½ 18½
Infraind 6⅛ 6⅝
IntelCp 63⅝ 64⅝
IntrcEnr 5⅛ 6⅛
IntmtGs 13⅝ 14⅛
InBkWsh 9⅝ 9⅝
IwaSoUt 23 23½
JamWP h 7⅝ 8⅛
Jamsby 16 16⅜
JiffyFd ⅞ 1⅛
JoslynM 17 17¾
KaisSt pf 18⅝ 19½
Kalvar 4⅝ 5⅛
Kaman 19 19⅝
KmpAm 9½ 10
KateGre 3-16 7-16
Kaysam 3 4
KellySv 36½ 38
Keuffel 17½ 18½
Kimball 16⅛ 16⅝
KingInt 8½ 9½
KnapeV 16⅝ 17⅛
Kratos 14⅝ 15⅛
Lancein 19⅝ 20⅝
LandRes 2⅛ 3⅛
LaneCo 25⅛ 26⅛
LidStar 5⅛ 6½
LinBcst 50½ 51⅛
Logetrn 12⅝ 13⅛
MadsGE 14⅝ 15⅝
MagellPet 3⅝ 4⅝
MairRt h 1⅛ 1⅜
Malikrt 32⅝ 33½
MatAsst 22⅝ 23⅝
MaulLP 26½ 28
McCorm 17⅝ 18⅛
McQuay 11⅝ 12
MidsxW 19⅛ 20⅛
MdldCap 9½ 10⅛
MidlRes 2 15-16 3 3-16
MidlBks 29 30
Millipr 30½ 31⅛
MissVlG 14⅛ 15⅛
MonfCol 7⅛ 8⅛
MoorePd 23⅛ 24⅛
MorgRes 1⅝ 2⅛
Mostek 58⅝ 59½
MotClub 5⅛ 5⅝
Mueller 27 28
NorgCp 26 28
NatGOil 15⅛ 16⅛
NwldRE 15½ 16⅛
NJNGas 17 17½
NielsnA 24⅝ 25⅛
NielsnB 24½ 25
NoCarGs 14⅝ 14⅝
NoEOI un 75 76½
NwtNGs 15⅝ 16
NwstPS 16½ 17
Noxell 21⅛ 21⅝
OgilvyM 22⅛ 23
OhFerro 8 9
OtterTP 22½ 22⅝
PCAInt 7 7⅝
PabstB 13⅝ 14⅝
PcGaR 21½ 22¼
PauleyP 14⅝ 15⅛
PeerMf 9 9⅝
PenaEnt 15⅝ 16⅛
Petrolit 40½ 41½
Pettibon 22 23
PierceSS 9¼ 10
Pinkrtn 37½ 39
PionHiB 24⅝ 24⅝
Plastine 1⅝ 2⅛
Possis 6⅛ 7
Prearp ⅜ 1⅛
PbSvNC 14⅛ 14½
PurlBen 19⅝ 20
PutDCap 10⅝ 11⅛
RogenPr 10½ 11
Raychm 51 53
Raymnd 23⅛ 24⅛
RecogEq 7 7⅝
RoadEx 29½ 30⅛
RobbMy 45½ 47½
Roselon 4½ 5⅛
Rouse 19⅝ 19⅝
RusStov 16⅝ 17⅛
Sadlier 3⅝ 4⅛
ScanDl 1 13-16 2 1-16
ScrippH 53 56
SeisDelt 13 13½
Svcmstr 32⅝ 33⅝
Showmt 37 38
SolidSts 12 13
SColWtr 14⅛ 15
SwElSv 15⅝ 16½
Standyn 31½ 32⅛
StdRegs 27 28
StanHP 27½ 28½
SterlSt 6⅛ 6⅝
StrawCl 25½ 27
SuperEl 8⅝ 9⅛
TIME DC 5⅛ 6⅛
Tampax 30⅝ 31½
TecumP 72 74
Tennant 28½ 30½
Tiprary 13⅝ 14⅛
ToscoCo 28 28⅝
TrnsOCO 24 25
TricoPd 45 48
TysonFd 8⅛ 9⅛
UnMcGil 12⅛ 13⅛
USSurg 27⅛ 27⅝
USTrck 17½ 18
UVaBsh 26⅛ 26⅝
UpPenP 16½ 17⅛
ValyGas 12 12½
VanDus 15⅛ 16½
Valcro s 12⅛ 12⅝
VideoCa 9⅝ 10⅛
VaNBsh 15⅛ 15⅝
WshEnr 17⅛ 17⅝
WebbRs 32½ 33½
Weldtrn 2½ 3⅛
WistnMg 10⅛ 11⅛
WellsGa 6 7
WtnMig 4⅝ 5⅛
WmorC 30 30⅝
WoodLot 25⅝ 26⅝
WWEng 11⅝ 11⅝
WrightW 4⅝ 5⅛
ZionUta 23⅝ 24⅝

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 27, 1979's closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9345	4.248	110.93 *	47.26 *	0.2413	—	6.865 *	124.435 *	37.38 *
Brussels (a)	28.225	61.87	16.15	6.89	3.5075 *	14.567	—	18.13	5.5325
Frankfurt	1.7456	3.86	—	42.55 *	2.175 x	90.20 *	6.195 *	112.00 *	34.25 *
London (b)	2.2045	—	3.846	9.0265	1,767.00	4.2615	62.14	3.41775	11.184
Milan	803.30	1,763.90	460.85	196.42	—	415.60	28.53	517.80	157.89
New York (c)	—	2.2065	1.74575	4.0975	803.00	1.93375	28.20	1.55475	5.09125
Paris	4.10	8.9765	234.46 *	—	5.092 x	211.41 *	14.5195 *	263.00 *	80.35 *
Zurich	1.5553	3.4276	89.12125 *	37.97865 *	0.1936	80.3876 *	5.511665 *	—	30.55935 *
ECU	1.42754	0.650065	2.49035	5.8365	1,146.96	2.76087	40.2103	2.21983	7.26833

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.275 ; Canadian $: 1.1691 ; Danish krone: 5.1012 ; Escudo: 48.814 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0015 ; Irish £: 2.1325 ; Norw. krone: 4.8995 ; Peseta: 66.045 ; Schilling: 12.58 ; Singapore $: 2.144 ; Swedish krona: 4.135 ; Yen: 222.45 .

£ Sterling: 1.029 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, September 27, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	94¾	95¾
Argentina 9⅝-84	94¾	95¼
Ashland 7½-82	93⅝	94⅝
Australia 8⅝-91	89	90
Australia 8¼-92	85¼	86¼
Avco 10¼-87	87	88
BTokyo 7⅝-84	87¼	88¼
Barclays 8½-92	86⅝	87⅝
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	88½	89½
Bell Can 7⅝-87	85½	86½
Beneficial 9⅝-87	95½	96½
BFCE 8⅝-83	95	96
Canpac 9⅝-89	95¾	96¾
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	94	95
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	88½	89½
Charbongs 8⅝-81	95¼	96¼
CNT 9½-86	95¼	96¼
Comalco 10¼-91	96½	97½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	83¼	84¼
Continental 9⅝-86	95¾	96¾
Dome Pet. 10-89	93½	94½
Dominion 10¼-84	96½	97½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	94¾	95¾
DSM 8⅝-88	89⅝	90⅝
E E C 8¼-82	93¼	94¼
E E C 7⅝-84	90	91
E C S 9-93	91	92
E C S 8⅝-97	85½	86½
EdF 9⅝-86	96¼	97¼
E I B 8-84	90¼	91¼
E I B 8⅝-93	87½	88½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	94¾	95¾
Eurofima 8½-83	94	95
E D C 9¾-84	97½	98½
Finland 9½-86	93¾	94¾
Genstar 10-89	93¾	94¾
GMAC 9¼-86	94½	95½
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	88¼	89¼
Gould 9⅝-85	95¼	96¼
GTE 9⅝-89	92½	93½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	89	90
Home Oil 9½-86	94	95
Hudson Bay 10-94	95½	96½
ISE Cnda 9-82	93	94
I T T 9½-89	92¾	93¾
Kennecott 9½-86	90¼	91¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	90	91
Kockums 8-83	92¼	93¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 9½-89	93¾	94¾
Michelin 10-94	94½	95½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	92¾	93¾
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	93½	94½
NBrunswick 9-83	95½	96½
NBrunswick 9¾-94		92¾
Newfoundld 10-94	96¼	97¼
NZealand 8½-83	93½	94½
Norskhyd 8½-92	86½	87½
Norway 9½-84	96¼	97¼
NScotia 9⅝-89	94	95
Occidental 10¼-84	95⅝	96⅝
Ontario Hyd 8-87	87¾	88¾
Penney JC 8½-83	92¾	93¾
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	96½	97½
Pepsico 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Portland 10-84	94¾	95¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	92	93
Queb. Pro. 9-95	87¼	88¼
Saabscania 8½-89	86¾	87¾
Shell 8-86	89½	90½
Shell 7½-87	88½	89½
Stind 8⅝-88	91⅝	92⅝
StatOil 9⅝-89	94½	95½
Sweden 9⅝-84	97½	98½
Transocean 8-86	92¾	93¾
Unilever 9⅝-87	94¾	95¾
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
UnBis 9-89	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Vwagen 7⅝-87	85¼	86¼
Warner L. 9-84	94½	95½
Borden 5-92	83½	85½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	71	73
CIBA G. 4-94	96	97
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4⅝-91	135	137
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	111¾	112¾
Cummint 6⅝-86	82½	84½
Dartind 4⅝-87	75½	77½
EastKodak 4½-88	76½	78½
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	76	78
Galveston 8⅝-94	111	112
GenElec 4⅝-87	77	79
GenFoods 4⅝-82	89	91
Gillette 4⅝-87	69½	71½
GulWestn 5-88	84	86
Honda 5½-89	103	104
Honneywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 6⅝-97	97½	98½
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6⅝-89	86	88
ITT 4⅝-87	73	75
Lear 8-89	103	104
MorganJP 4⅝-87	94	96
Nabisco 5⅝-88	96	98
OwensIII 4⅝-87	107½	109½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	76	78
Revlon 4⅝-87	126½	128½
Sperry 4⅝-88	95	97
Squibb 4⅝-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
Texas 7½-93	84	86
Tyco 8½-88	111	113
UBS 5-89	117¼	118¾
UnCarb 4⅝-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4⅝-88	68	70
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅝-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	147	149
BBC 4⅝-93	101¼	102¼
Beatrice 6⅝-91	108½	102½
Beatrice 4½-92	82	84
Beechom 6⅝-92	107	108½
Boots 6⅝-93	100½	102½
Borden 6⅝-91	93½	95½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	93.397	84.816
Previous	93.412	84.822

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge

14165 Abitibi $20½ 20¼ 20¼— ⅜
2900 Acklands $16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ½
4437 Agnico E $8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
5500 Agra Ind A $5½ 5 5½
33133 Alta Gas A $27¼ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
200 Alta Nat $68 68 68
200 Algo Cent $22½ 22½ 22½— ⅜
180585 Am Bonza $29⅝ 26⅝ 29⅛+2⅝
500 Andres W A $12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
11240 Argus C pr $9⅝ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅜
1400 Asbestos $41½ 41¼ 41¼— ⅛
3125 Atco A $20 19⅝ 19⅝— ¼
59710 BP Can $39⅝ 37⅝ 38⅝+1⅜
7010 Bank N S $24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅜
200 Baton B $14 14 14
600 Beth Cop $19 19 19 + ½
1420 Bralor Res $17¼ 17 17¼+ ¼
1720 Brenda M $22⅝ 21⅝ 22¼+ ⅜
657 BCFP $27 26⅝ 27
7300 BC Phone $17 16⅝ 17
8600 Brunswk $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ½
1225 Budd Can $7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
225 CAE $12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅜
33970 Cad Frv $22¼ 22 22¼+ ¼
3248 Cal Pow A $45⅝ 44½ 45⅝+ 1
18200 Camflo $17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
7075 C Nor West $15⅝ 15⅛ 15½
2450 C Packrs $32½ 31⅝ 32½+ 1
2700 Can Perm $18 17⅝ 18 — ¼
784 Can Trust $25 25 25 — ¼
1300 C Tung $24 24 24 — ½
1651 CCablesy A $12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅜
4300 Cdn Cel $9⅝ 9¼ 9¼
600 CGE $33 33 33
6146 CI Bk Com $26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝
10168 Cdn Tire A $28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ¼
900 C Utilies $18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
874 Candel Oil $54 53⅝ 54 + ¾
3000 Cara $16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ¼
295 Cassiar $12 12 12
3025 Celanese $5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
12675 Cherokee $12¼ 11⅝ 12 + ½
31900 Con Distrb $13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
6466 Cons Gas $27¼ 27 27 — ⅜
2167 Con Fardy 370 365 365
15300 Conwest $7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅜
35225 Coseka R $10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
10030 Craigmt $8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
2225 Crush Intl $14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
19480 Cyprus $16⅝ 15⅝ 16 + 1
56800 Czar Res $15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅝
44350 Daon Dev $18⅝ 18⅛ 18½+ ½
31735 Denison $34 32⅝ 34 +1⅛
6500 Dicknsn $10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
2360 D Bridge $43¼ 43 43 — ½
5509 Dofasco A $34½ 34⅛ 34½
1520 Dom Store $20 20 20
560 Du Pont A $21⅝ 21 21 — ⅜
20 Dylex L A $11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
600 Electhom A 470 465 465 —10
450 Emco $12¼ 12 12¼+ ¼
58000 Falcon C $9 8½ 9 + ½
14890 Fibrg Nik A $79⅝ 77 77½— ¼
300 Fed Ind A $7 7 7
7100 Francana $13¼ 12½ 13¼+ ¾
200 Fraser $16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
8037 G M Res $6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
1200 G Distrb A $8 8 8
1700 G Distrb w 260 255 260
101700 Gibraltar $9½ 8¾ 9⅝+ ⅜
200 Gratt G $16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
16400 Granduc 269 235 262 +37
1877 GL Forest $50⅝ 50 50⅝+ ⅜
465 Greyhnd $23⅝ 23½ 23½— ¼
200 H Group A 425 425 425 —25
8240 Hard Crp A 292 290 290 — 2
14430 Harlequin $18¼ 17⅝ 18¼+ ¼
2460 Hawker $16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
3342 Hayes D $10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
6652 H Bay Co $27½ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
18509 IAC $15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝— ⅛
10647 Indal $14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
344 Indusmin $18½ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
100 Inland Gas $13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
1700 Int Mogul $6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ½
8391 Intpr Pipe $18½ 18 18½+ ⅛
83 Inv Grp A $17¼ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
2200 Ivaco $16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
636 Jannock $13 13 13
22400 Kaiser Re $31⅝ 30½ 30⅝— ¼
8600 Kam Kotia $5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
150 Kelsey H $24¼ 24¼ 24¼
4850 Kerr Add $11½ 10¼ 11⅛+ ½
16876 Labatt A $24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
300 Lab Min $43½ 43½ 43½+ 1
20260 Lacana $7¼ 7 7⅛
4900 LOnt Cem $5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ¼
3400 LL Lac 465 450 465 +10
1500 Lob Co A 410 410 410
430 Lob Co B 420 410 420 +10
1125 MICC $12⅝ 12½ 12½— ¼
800 Mclan H A $22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
22725 MB Ltd $28⅝ 28 28⅛+ ⅜
2152 Est Mirtic 200 192 200 + 5
2852 Molson A $26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
362 Molson B $24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅜
32602 Moore $37⅝ 37⅛ 37½— ⅛
5054 Murphy $30 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
216657 Noranda $19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+ ⅞
46379 Norcen $29½ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ½
1350 NTecm B w $29 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅜
400 Nowsco W $41 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅜
25621 Oakwood P $14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ¼
48385 Ocelot B $24½ 23⅝ 24½+ ⅞
8780 Oshawa A $8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
21849 Page Pet $17⅝ 17 17⅛— ⅛
8700 Pamour A $9 8½ 9 + ⅜
400 PanCan P $63½ 63⅝ 63½+ ½
100 Patino N V $24 24 24 + ½
12450 Pembina $10¼ 10 10
2400 Petrolina $47 46¼ 46¼— ¾
7475 Peyto Oils $16⅝ 16½ 16⅝
1355 Pine Point $34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅜
13670 Place G 280 270 275 — 4
19550 Placer $39½ 37⅝ 39¼+1⅜
2000 Ram $9¼ 9 9⅛— ⅛
2840 Redpath $14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
23 Rd Stenhs A $8½ 8½ 8½
3000 Reichhold $14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝— ⅛
12425 Revnu Prp 179 172 173 + 1
7820 Roman $43¼ 40½ 43¼+2⅝
100 Rothman $19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
37433 Sceptre $9 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
200 Scotts A $13½ 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
63510 Shell Can $31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
68587 Sherritt $13⅝ 12½ 13⅛+ ⅜
100 Sigma $33 33 33 — ½
10765 Simpsn S A $8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
625 Slater Stl $16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅜
10030 Southm $28½ 27 28 +1⅛
1350 St Brodcst $11 11 11 — ¼
14656 Stelco A $30 29½ 29⅝+ ¼
4000 Steep R 405 400 400
9375 Sulpetro B $17⅛ 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
4650 Suncor pr $27⅝ 27¼ 27⅝— ⅜
8328 Teck Cor A $18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅜+ ⅜
119956 Teck Cor B $19¼ 17⅝ 19 + 1
1060 Teledyne $10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ½
1989 Tex Can $79 78½ 78½+ ½
1700 Thom N A $15⅝ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅜
7421 Tor Dm Bk $24⅝ 24⅛ 24½— ⅛
15050 Torstar B $21½ 21⅛ 21½
5200 Traders A $16⅝ 16 16
8453 Trns Mt $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ¼
6659 TrCan PL $23⅝ 23½ 23⅝
11850 Turbo Cl B $15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
36144 UGas A $12⅝ 12 12¼+ ⅛
300 Union Oil $33⅝ 33½ 33⅝+ ⅛
6214 U Keno $20 19⅝ 20 — ⅜
11506 U Siscoe $12 11⅛ 12
572 Un Carbid $23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅜
5100 Van Der $6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
3932 Versti Cor $21⅝ 21 21⅝+ ¼
500 Vestgron $16¼ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
1900 Weldwod $24½ 24 24½
26250 West Mine $9⅝ 9¼ 9½+ ½
1124 Weston $27⅝ 27¼ 27⅝— ⅛
1000 Woodwd A $26 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
3200 Yk Bear $9 8⅝ 9 + ¼

Total sales 7,314,660 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, September 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Chg.

9656 Bnk Mont $24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ½
701 Can Cmt $13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
8120 Con Bath $14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅜
63140 Dom Txt A $14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅛
12100 FCA Int 330 320 325 +10
625 Imasco $45⅝ 45½ 45⅝+ ⅜
300 Power Cp $14½ 14¼ 14½+ ½
500 Roll and A $9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ½
835 Royal Bk $42⅜ 42½ 42⅜
829 Roy Trst Co $15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ¼
110 Steinbrg A $26¼ 26⅛ 26¼+ ¼
140 Trizec $23 23 23 — ½
52387 Utd Asbest $6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
17000 Zellers $10 10 10 + ¼

Total sales 917,421 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

September 27, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	393	Matsu E. Wks	550
Canon	613	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	179
Dai Nip. Print	571	Mitsubi Corp.	715
Fuji Bank	350	Mitsui Co.	424
Fuji Photo	640	Mitsukoshi	470
Hitachi	275	Nippon Elec.	396
Honda Motor	620	Sharp	546
C. Itoh	464	Sony Corp	1,860
Japan Air L.	2,550	Sumitomo Bank	350
Kansai El. Pwr.	890	Taisho Marine	286
Kao Soap	491	Takeda	527
Kirin Brewery	401	Teijin	130
Komatsu	339	Tokyo Marine	600
Kubota	341	Toray	184
Matsu El. Ind.	720	Toyota	924

Canadian Indexes

September 27, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	319.14	317.66
Toronto	1,758.80	1,751.20

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

September 27, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 690.50
—(d) Conbar .... SF 644.00
—(d) Grobar .... SF 631.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 744.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.25
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.79
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. .... $ 10.15

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .... $ 6.67
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund .... $ 20.51
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. .... $ 12.10
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. .... $ 29.73

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 310.50
—(d) Canasec .... SF 467.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 61.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 61.25
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 87.00
—(d) Ussec .... SF 446.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 20.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd .... $ 4.83

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .... $ 29.87
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $65.58
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund .... $ 26.34
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .... $ 55.94
—(w) Fidelity World Fd .... $ 16.87

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A .... £ 4.09
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B .... £ 8.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D .... £ 18.10

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. .... $ 47.37
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 18.64
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund .... $ 13.73
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund .... $ 13.78
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund .... $ 10.36

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $7.50
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia .... $ 19.06

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 316.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 305.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,329.00
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,837.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 328.75
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 58.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 354.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 246.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 65.75
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 71.41

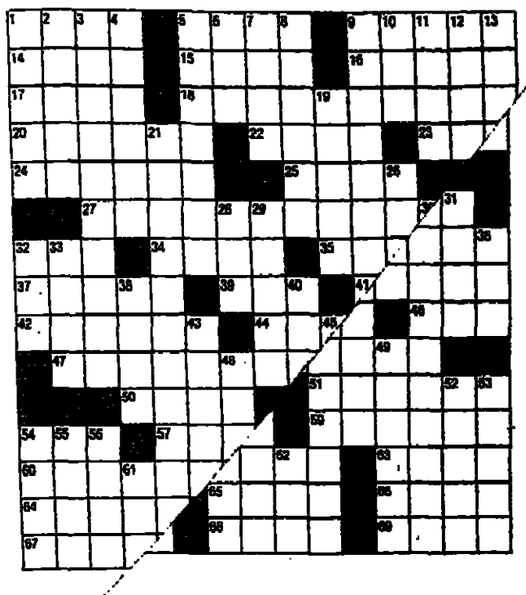
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 21.50
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 58.25
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 62.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 136.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 101.00
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 53.75
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 67.50
—(d) Romatac-Invest .... SF 313.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 308.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 228.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 38.47
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 17.84
—(d) Unirak .... DM 48.46
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 61.94
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 65.72
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 25.83

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.90
(r) Arab Finance I.F. .... $ 1,001.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.67
(w) Austral. Select Fd .... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 122.25
(w) CAMIT .... $ 10.42
(w) Capital Gains Inv. .... $ 14.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,408.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund .... $ 259.86
(w) Citadel Fund .... $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. .... $ 1,101.68
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs .... $ 7.23
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.56
(w) D.G.C. .... $ 42.62
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .... $ 18.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $28.16
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,142.00
(w) First Eagle Fund .... $ 5,386.87
(w) F.I.R.S.T. .... $ 226.05
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,510.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 59.31
(d) Fonditalia .... $ 14.94
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 40.97
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) .... $ 0.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 6.16
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV .... $ 253.22
(I) H.O.I.T. Habel .... $ 31.82
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $118.06
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B .... $ 128.85
(d) Interfund S.A. .... $ 11.46
(w) Intermarket Fund .... $ 171.21
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .... $ 22.95
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .... $ 7.53
(d) Investo DWS .... DM 36.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques .... $ 58.53
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund .... $ 11.32
(d) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.96
(w) Japan Selection Fund $69.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .... $ 41.06
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,532.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F .... $ 13.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F .... $ 31.88
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold .... $ 60.25
(w) Luxfund .... $ 29.95
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Cons 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund .... $ 0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund .... $ 1.34
(w) Nippon Fund .... $ 17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .... $ 5.58
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .... $ 5.35
(w) N.A.M.F. .... $ 76.80
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund .... $ 32.12
(d) Renta Fund .... $ 60.98
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 847.00
(d) Safe Fund .... $ 4.31
(d) Safe Trust Fund .... $ 9.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 58.25
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .... $ 15.93
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund .... $ 806.97
(w) Talent Global Fund .... $ 13.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) .... $ 47.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. .... $ 65.14
(w) Transpacific Fund .... $ 33.47
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.12
(r) Unilife Assurance D'secs .... $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund .... $ 3.44
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd .... $ 104.76
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd .... $ 12.49
(w) Western Growth Fund .... $ 8.05
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd .... $ 489.04
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd .... $ 13.23
(w) Worldwide Securities .... $ 80.25
(w) Worldwide Special .... $ 1,697.80S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Jach actor
5 Real kingdom
9 Kreisler or Reiner
14 "Full many ——of purest ray . . .": Gray
15 Former constellation
16 Word with rocket or grade
17 U. of Maryland athlete
18 Observe closely
20 Madden
22 Homophone for scene
23 Senator's "Yes"
24 Parisian creations
25 "——homo!"
27 Abnormal fear of heart disease
32 Monogram of "The Lone Eagle"
34 Tie up a tug
35 Mooch
37 Hilo hello
39 Diminutive suffix
41 "Science of Logic" philosopher
42 Oculist's interest
44 Nero's friend and enemy
46 N.B.A. whistler
47 Problem interior *decorators* mustn't have
50 Folk verses
51 Fledgling
54 Flock sound
57 Crude cabins
59 S.A. shrub or tree
60 They may have agoraphobia
63 Hash-house sign
64 Locust bean
65 "That's——of malarkey!"
66 To—— (precisely)
67 Quarrier's quarry
68 Curious, to a fault
69 "Roberta" composer

DOWN

1 Family in TV's "Soap"
2 He gets parts for thespians
3 Fabric for towels and bathrobes
4 Lion's prey
5 Manages by book or crook
6 Shipment to Kokomo
7 Middle——
8 Girl confused by ewes
9 People panicked by Parisians
10 He had "Yankee-phobia"
11 "——long way to Tipperary . . ."
12 Where a xyloid equine fooled the foe
13 Final numbers on an envelope
19 Georgia and Carnegie
21 Many an American *in* W.W. I
26 Tree of Honduras
28 Losing gambler's mark
29 Kind of deck
30 Bring oneself into favor
31 Tommy of diamond fame
32 Word with coal or cattle
33 Highlander's name
36 Nixie or pixie
38 Employ
40 Numerical suffix
43 Pierre's passion
45 "The best policy"
48 ——Way (Roman route)
49 ". . . but when ——, they are for war": Psalms
52 Go in
53 Former Cleveland slugger
54 Certain apples, for short
55 Course in med. school
56 Kind of phobia involving heights
58 Historic spot in Normandy
61 Groom-to-bride word
62 Orion made love to her

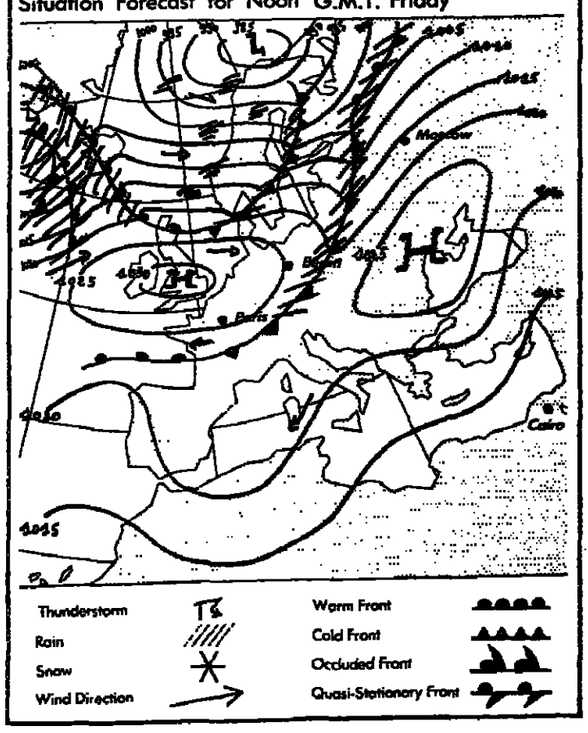
Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	I	C	K			K	A	N	S	A	N		
A	T	E	M	P	O		S	E	M	I	P	R	O	S
S	A	M	P	A	N		H	O	O	S	E	G	O	W
T	Y	P	O	S		N	I	S	I		L	O	D	I
O	P	U	S		D	E	E			S	U	L	L	S
N	U	R	T	U	R	E	S		P	O	N	I	E	S
E	T	A		N	E	D		O	I	N	K	S		
		D	J	A	L		S	E	N	S				
	L	I	T	R	E		I	C	I		F	H	A	
O	C	A	S	E	Y		F	R	E	E	W	A	Y	S
V	A	M	P	S		R	I	D		A	L	A	S	
E	M	I	R		D	A	Y	S		M	I	L	N	E
R	E	N	O	V	A	T	E		S	I	T	I	N	S
T	R	A	V	E	L	E	R		A	D	O	N	I	S
	A	L	E	X	I	S			W	I	N	G	S	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MILAN	20	68	Misty
ATHENS	29	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	57	Fair
BEIRUT	29	81	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Fair
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	15	59	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Misty	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	21	70	Fair	OSLO	15	57	Showers
BUDAPEST	18	64	Fair	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	17	63	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Overcast	ROME	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	18	64	Misty
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	14	57	Fair	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	23	73	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	88	Misty
FRANKFURT	18	64	Misty	TOKYO	23	73	Rain
GENEVA	16	61	Misty	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Rain	VIENNA	18	64	Fair
HOUSTON	25	77	Fair	WARSAW	18	64	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	ZURICH	14	57	Misty
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	61	Fair	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	31	88	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday

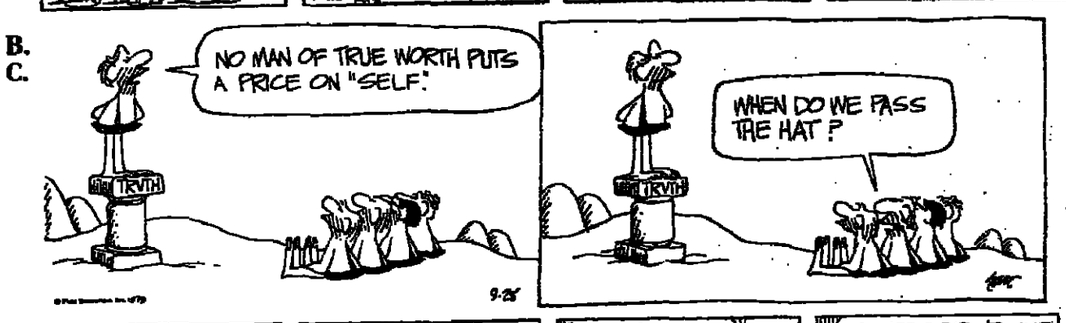


Thunderstorm — Warm Front
Rain — Cold Front
Snow — Occluded Front
Wind Direction — Quasi-Stationary Front

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POEMT

NAREY

HOYLUR

VEEBAH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

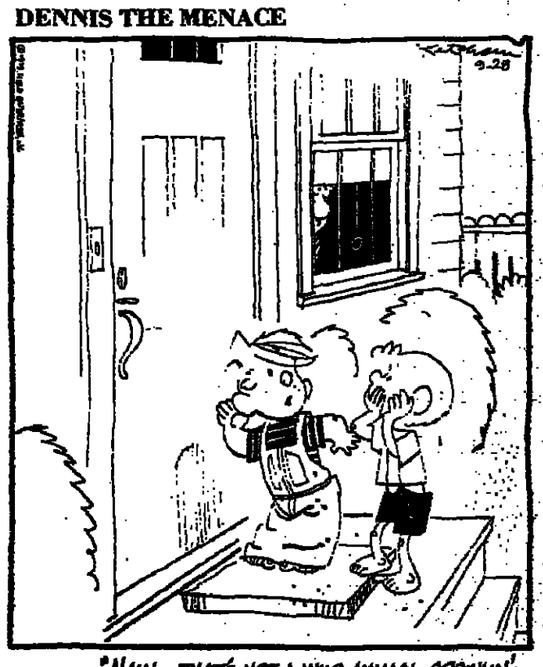
Answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) DOESN'T ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SRAWL STOOP ENSIGN HERALD
Answer: What a guy who claims he's worth more than others might still be—"WORTH-LESS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NAW...THAT'S NOT A WILD ANIMAL GROWLIN'. MR. WILSON MUSTA SEEN US COMIN'."

BOOKS

THE SHADOW PRESIDENTS

The Secret History of the Chief Executives and Their Top Aides

By Michael Medved. Times. 401 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Patrick Anderson

ONE evening three years ago, when I was writing Jimmy Carter's speeches and (an unrelated fact) his lead over Gerald Ford in the polls was rapidly vanishing, I was buttonholed by a disgruntled Democrat who loudly blamed all the campaign's woes on Jody Powell. Somewhat to my surprise — for Powell and I had experienced certain conflicts by then — I found myself defending the press secretary. "It's Carter," I said wearily. "Good or bad, win or lose, this campaign is 99 percent Carter. The rest of us are just along for the ride."

That remains my view of Carter's administration: good and bad, it's all Carter. Thus, I was not surprised when he recently undercut his politically effective "down-from-the-mountain" speech with his politically disastrous Cabinet massacre. It was what, back in the campaign, we used to call "pure Jimmy," and the sad fact is that all the Jody Powells and Jerry Rafshoons in the world can't save Jimmy Carter from himself.

These thoughts are occasioned by the publication of Michael Medved's "The Shadow Presidents," an examination of one influential presidential adviser in each U.S. administration, from Lincoln's to Carter's. It is a readable, well-researched book, good popular history, but my main reaction to it is a sense that there has been a tendency in the United States in recent years to overrate, overexamine and overglamorize the men around a president.

Presidential aides are often colorful, and they make fools of themselves with amazing regularity, but how often do they really matter, except to job-seekers and journalists? Obviously they do sometimes, when the chemistry is right, as when Colonel E.M. House pushed Woodrow Wilson toward World War I, or when Clark Clifford edged an uncertain Harry Truman toward the "give-'em-hell" campaign style that won the 1948 election.

But more often the presidents' men are quite replaceable, and their importance is exaggerated by themselves and also by writers who have found them more approachable and more understandable than the presidents they serve. Medved argues, to take one example, that John Kennedy might never have been president without Ted Sorensen's writing skills. Perhaps so, but I strongly suspect that if Sorensen had not existed Kennedy would have invented him, just as Lyndon Johnson would have found another Bill Moyers to reflect a certain side of his personality.

Presidents tend, for better or worse, to get what they deserve. If there is any clear lesson from all the Watergate memoirs, for example, it is that the sort of aide who might have saved Nixon from his folly would never have gotten onto Nixon's staff in the first place.

These reservations are not intended as criticism of Medved's book which, as I said, is well done. Medved, co-author of "What Ever Happened to the Class of '65?" tells us that in 1970 he was the speechwriter for a Senate candidate and found that "an extraordinary interdependence developed" between them. He therefore became curious, he says, to find out how much of U.S. history had been made by its presidents and how much by its "shadow presidents."

He decided to start with the Lincoln administration, and thus "rescue from obscurity" various aides to 19th-century presidents. It could be argued that several of those aides richly deserved their obscurity, although I found the book's political minutiae to be one of its fascinations. For example, trivia fans, do you know what president had an enthusiastic hashish smoker on his staff, or what president had a gambling, alum-bred young secretary who proceeded to marry his boss president's) daughter, change his name and become a multimillionaire. The answers are Lincoln and Garfield; see the book for details.

The most important chapters, of course, deal with historically important figures. The role of President Grant's aide, Orville Babcock, in the Whiskey Ring scandals casts interesting light on Watergate, and Medved's summary of the Wilson-House relationship is quite fascinating. His chapters on such recent notables as Clark Clifford, Sherman Adams and Bill Moyers add interesting new details on those much-written-about figures without altering our basic understanding of them. Sherman Adams, for example, hinted to Medved that his investigation into CIA spending may have led the CIA to "set him up" in the Bernard Goldfine affair.

Medved has interesting chapters on Nixon's H.R. Haldeman, whom he views with sympathy as a man in far over his head in the political waters, and Ford's Richard Cheney, whom he portrays admiringly as the very model of a smart, discreet, loyal presidential aide. In praising Cheney, Medved correctly notes that the most effective White House aides have always been those who avoided publicity like the plague.

Which brings us to the current White House, where two dominant staff figures celebrated their arrival in Washington by posing for the cover of Rolling Stone dressed as Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. Various of Carter's close aides have harmed him by overt acts, others by quiet mediocrity. Medved focuses on Hamilton Jordan, and to a lesser extent on Powell; but he does not tell us anything new about their misadventures. Rather, he ventures the theory that the failures of the Carter staff resulted because they and Carter ignored four rules: 1. A president should have a chief of staff; 2. That top aide should have done something in his adult life besides work for that president; 3. Presidential assistants should avoid publicity; 4. Presidents should not be emotionally dependent on their top aide.

Those are fine, logical rules, and I am glad to see that the Carter White House is now following two of them, but I do not expect to live long enough to see any president follow all of them.

Patrick Anderson, the author of "The President's Men" and the novel "The President's Mistress," next year will publish "American Madness," a look at the drug culture. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

©The Washington Post

U.S. Academy Hunts Funds for Einstein Statue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Academy of Sciences, which honored Albert Einstein's birth with an imposing statue, may be stuck with a $1 million tab for the monument.

Dr. Philip Handler, academy president, said on Wednesday that the prestigious scientific institution has been unsuccessful in getting corporate contributions for the $1.6-million monument sitting on its front lawn.

"I think we may have to eat it," Handler said of the $1 million the academy could not collect. Although Handler said he had a few more solicitations to make, he was not optimistic about raising the money.

The academy, a private, government-chartered organization that does research on scientific topics, has a $20-million endowment and Handler said the cost of the statue may have to come out of it. Handler said many corporations have turned down requests for contributions because of press reports questioning the value of the monument.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

EVERYONE reaches an unmakable slam contract occasionally, and when that happens it does no good to berate one's partner for his bidding, even sotto voce. The right course of action is to look for a distribution of the opposing cards that will allow the slam to succeed. This was called for on a key deal shown in the diagram.

Looking at the North-South hand, one would choose to play three no-trump, but it is not easy to avoid a slam contract in diamonds, and, in practice, both teams fell into the trap. The opening lead was a club, and East's 10 forced the ace from the closed hand. In an almost hopeless situation, South quickly found the best chance.

He cast the king and queen of diamonds, led to the spade ace and finessed the 10 of spades. When he won, he cast two more spade winners, throwing clubs from the dummy. All his hopes were fulfilled, for East had to follow each time and West could not ruff. Notice that if West had begun with a doubleton spade and J-x-x in spades, the winning play would be to cast the top spades without finessing, but that combination was slightly less likely than the actual one.

South still did not have 12 tricks at this point, and had to guess what he led his singleton heart and West ducked smoothly. If West had held the heart jack and East the ace, the finesse of the 10 would have been the winning play. In that case playing the king or queen would fail because East would win and lead with his last trump.

But South capped his fine performance by guessing right. He put up the king, and when this won he was able to ruff a heart and ruff a club to score his slam.

NORTH
♠AE
♥KQJ854
♦AK3
♣A76

WEST	EAST
♠J643	♠T972
♥A976	♥T32
♦75	♦T862
♣QJ53	♣K1087

SOUTH
♠KQ86
♥8
♦KQJ94
♣AJ94

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♥	Pass	2♥	Pass
3♦	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♥	Pass	4NT	Pass
5♥	Pass	6♦	Pass
7♠	Pass		

What is the club lead?

هكذا من الاصل

Pirates Rout Expos, Lead by 1½

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (UPI) — [Ti]m Foli and Phil Garner drove in [th]ree runs apiece last night and [Br]uce Kison pitched a seven-hitter [as] Pittsburgh beat Montreal, 10-1, [in]creasing the Pirates' lead to 1½ [ga]mes over the Expos in the Na[tio]nal League East.

Ed Ott also knocked in two runs [fo]r the Pirates in their final regular-[se]ason game with the Expos. Pitts[bu]rgh has four games left; Montreal [ha]s five.

Kison struck out four and walked three. It was his third complete game of the year and his sixth victory in his last seven starts. Chris Speier ruined Kison's bid for a shutout with a leadoff homer in the seventh inning.

Garner's two-run homer in the fourth, his 11th, gave the Pirates a 3-0 lead against the Expos' starting pitcher, Steve Rogers. The Pirates had opened the first with three straight singles off Rogers but managed to score only once.

The Pirates broke the game open with a four-run sixth inning and added three runs in the seventh. Montreal's six pitchers yielded 14 hits and eight walks.

Royals 4, Angels 0

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Frank White singled, doubled, tripled and hit a two-run home run as Kansas City beat California, 4-0. Dennis Leonard pitched a five-hitter for the Royals.

Dave LaRoche started for the Angels in place of Jim Barr, who injured a finger as California celebrated winning the American League West title Tuesday night. Barr apparently will miss the league playoff series.

A sellout crowd of 40,565 increased the Angels' home attendance to 2,523,575, making California the second club in league history to surpass 2.5 million.

Orioles 13, Tigers 2

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray, Doug DeCinces and Benny Ayala hit home runs as Baltimore beat Detroit, 13-2, to give Earl Weaver his 1,100th victory in 12 years as the Orioles' manager.

Yankees 6, Indians 3

In New York, Ron Guidry pitched a seven-hitter and struck out 11, leading New York to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland. Oscar Gamble drove in four runs with a double and a home run for the Yankees.

Red Sox 6, Blue Jays 4

In Boston, Fred Lynn and Carlton Fisk each drove in two runs as Boston beat Toronto, 6-4. Jim Rice's run-scoring single in the first inning gave him 200 hits for the third consecutive year.

Rangers 5, A's 2

*In Arlington, Texas, Mickey Riv*ers hit a two-run home run to highlight a five-run seventh inning as Texas beat Oakland, 5-2.

Mariners 8, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, Bruce Bochte hit his first major-league grand slam as Seattle scored seven runs in the seventh inning to rout Milwaukee, 8-1.

White Sox 6, Twins 5

In Bloomington, Minn., Jim Morrison scored on a balk by Mike Marshall with one out in the 10th inning to give Chicago a 6-5 victory over Minnesota. Marshall made his 89th pitching appearance of the season, a league record.

Reds Defeat Padres; Astros Fall to Braves

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27 (UPI) — [D]oubles by Ray Knight and Hector [Cru]z and a run-scoring single by [Da]ve Collins in the eighth inning [las]t night gave Cincinnati a 4-3 vic[tor]y over San Diego.

The victory increased the Reds' [lea]d in the National League West to [2½] games over Houston, which lost [to] Atlanta. Cincinnati has four [ga]mes left; Houston will play three.

The Reds' winning rally came [ag]ainst Randy Jones. Gene Rich[ar]ds had homered off Tom Seaver leading off the top of the inning to give the Padres a 3-2 lead.

Braves 9, Astros 4

In Atlanta, Phil Niekro outpitched his brother Joe with an eight-hitter to become a 20-game winner for the third time as Atlanta beat Houston, 9-4.

In raising his record to 20-20, Phil Niekro became the first NL pitcher since Irving Young of the Braves in 1905 to win and lose 20 games in a season. Joe Niekro was trying for his 21st victory, which would have been an Astros record, but lasted only 2⅓ innings and was charged with his 11th defeat.

Phil Niekro batted in four runs for Atlanta — two with a second-inning double off his brother and two more with a single in the sixth.

Phillies 11, Cardinals 5

In Philadelphia, Tim McCarver hit his first home run of the year, batting in three runs in a seven-run third inning as Philadelphia beat St. Louis, 11-5. Steve Carlton allowed four hits in seven innings to gain his 17th victory.

Mets 8, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Richie Hebner drove in four runs with a home run and a double as New York defeated Chicago, 8-3.

Dodgers 8, Giants 4

In San Francisco, Davey Lopes, Bill Russell and Pedro Guerrero each drove in two runs as Los Angeles beat San Francisco, 8-4. It was the Dodgers' 14th victory in 17 games against the Giants this season.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

[B]OSTON RED SOX—Named Johnny Podres [and] Tommy Harper coaches for the 1980 season.

[N]EW YORK YANKEES—Signed Graig Nettles, third baseman, to a three-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DENVER NUGGETS—Waived Odell Bolt, forward.

[P]ORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Waived Greg Bell, forward, and Steve Hayes, center.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

[N]EW YORK JETS—Waived Ed Taylor, [co]rnerback. Signed Ron Crosby, linebacker.

[OA]KLAND RAIDERS—Signed Clarence How[ard] and Todd Christensen, running backs, [an]d Greg Westbrooks, linebacker.

[SE]ATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Jessie Green, [wide] receiver. Waived Duke Fergerson, wide receiver.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

[H]ARTFORD WHALERS—Returned Stuart [Smi]th, defenseman, to Peterborough of the On[tario] Hockey League.

[N]ettles Signs for 3 Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP) — [G]raig Nettles, the New York Yank[ee]s' third baseman, signed a three-[ye]ar contract yesterday, the club [an]nounced.



United Press International

East Germany's goalie, Grapenthin, leaps for a save on a Polish shot during a European Nations match in Warsaw.

E. Germans, Poles Tie in Soccer

WARSAW, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Poland and East Germany drew 1-1 yesterday in a Group Four match in the European Nations soccer championships before a crowd of 100,000.

East Germany controlled the first period, which ended scoreless. Riediger scored for East Germany in the 61st minute when he outplayed the Polish defense line and lobbed the ball into the net.

Continued Polish attacks were frustrated by the tight East German defense line and the play of the goalie, Grapenthin. But in the 77th minute, Wieczorek headed the ball to score for Poland.

Meanwhile, in Reykjavik, Iceland, FC Barcelona outscored Akranes, 1-0, in a Cup Winners' Cup match.

Spiked Buckwheat and Free Speech

Left-Handers Have Rights, Too

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The American Civil Liberties Union has taken no public position on the pennant race in the National League East, although it is possible that some of the organization's 125,000 members consider Rusty Staub a cuddlier character than Dock Ellis and privately root for the Expos against the Pirates. However, the ACLU does take a firm stand on the Constitution of the United States and the 26 amendments thereto.

ACLU lawyers are prepared to argue in court or before an arbitrator that, no matter what Bowie Kuhn thinks, the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech makes no exception for left-handed pitchers.

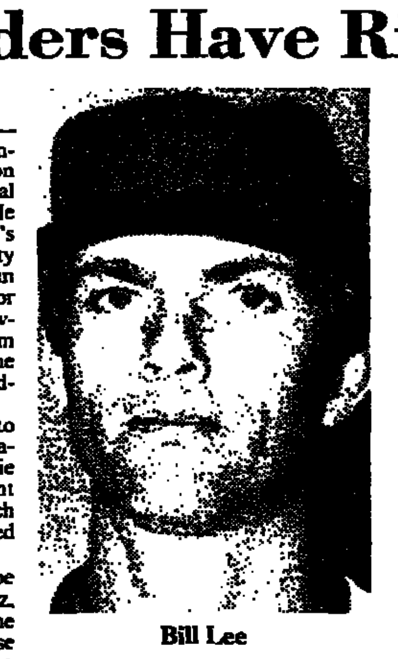
Arguments to this effect will be made before Prof. Raymond Goetz, the baseball arbitrator, sometime after Kuhn returns from a Japanese tour following the World Series. An earlier date was set tentatively, but the baseball commissioner conceived an irresistible longing for tempura and sukiyaki and asked for a postponement.

A Man of Parts

The pitcher in question is William Francis Lee 3d of the Montreal Expos, who throws with his left hand, talks with both and has opinions about birth control, SALT-2, whiskers, the Panama Canal, the designated hitter, junk food, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the atom bomb, Mao, Pol Pot and plain pot.

He also has the gift of laughter, a quality that makes Bowie Kuhn nervous.

A newcomer to the Expos after a decade with the Boston Red Sox, Lee submitted to a training-camp interview last spring in which he mentioned, among other things, that he had used marijuana. He has since insisted that he never said he smoked grass, only that he sprinkled it on his organic buckwheat cakes at breakfast.



Bill Lee

It is difficult to believe that anyone could read the reports of that interview without realizing that Lee was pulling half the legs in Florida. Apparently Bowie Kuhn contrived to do that, for he fined Lee $250 for "conduct detrimental to baseball." Lee appealed, filing a grievance through the players' association.

"It is a clear case of violation of the First Amendment," says Alan Siegler, an ACLU attorney.

"It is an abuse of authority," says the players' association.

"It makes you wonder what Bowie did before he took up stuffing shirts for a living," says the incredulous fan.

It also is a reminder of Joe Cronin's reaction to remarks that Lee made for publication in the days when Joe was president of the American League. There had been some flap about the relative humidity of Gaylord Perry's pitches — Gaylord was throwing his slippery sinker for the Cleveland Indians then — and Cronin had fined a manager for ordering his pitchers to learn how to cheat. Naturally Lee told the press that he had used the spitball in his time and let's see if Cronin had the guts to slap a fine on him.

Cronin laughed. "Left-handed all the way," he said of William Francis Lee 3d.

A couple of points should be made, perhaps. One is that in the United States and in Canada, where Lee is now employed, a man is free to say what he thinks on any topic he chooses, short of libel, slander or actionable obscenity. To be sure, some individuals have grown to maturity without discovering this truth.

The other day, for example, the New York Jets fired Bob Martin, a linebacker, for expressing mild complaints about the team's leadership in the front office and the spirit on the field. "Freedom of speech isn't carte blanche," said Jim Kensil, the club's liberal-minded president, "when you're taking someone's money."

A second point is that the baseball commissioner no longer has the arbitrary power that Kenesaw Mountain Landis once wielded over individuals in the game. If Bowie thinks otherwise because of a court victory over Charlie Finley, he may be leaning on a broken reed.

When Finley took Kuhn to court, challenging the commissioner's right to void Oakland's multimillion-dollar sales of Vida Blue, Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers, Bowie won. The judge implied that he had reservations about the wisdom of investing an administrator with such power, but he said yes, the club owners had indeed given the commissioner the authority to decide whether their behavior was or was not in the best interest of baseball, and to take steps accordingly.

To quote from a recent essay in this space, if the owners want to give Bowie power to dictate how they shall part their hair, that's their privilege and he can fine the bald ones. He can forbid an owner to mention pot or hash or horse under pain of having his mouth washed out with soap.

But the players have not given him this power over them; he cannot assume it, and the owners can't assign it to him. It is axiomatic that you cannot delegate authority you do not possess.

All Bowie has to do in the Lee case is to prove that, in a culture where almost everybody past puberty has taken at least an experimental puff or two out of a joint, a mention of *Cannabis sativa* threatens the integrity of baseball.

Amid a Cast of Thousands

Shavers Seeks Title in Holmes Rematch

By Michael Katz

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Sept. 27 (NYT) — Roberto Duran and Sugar Ray Leonard are preliminary fighters. Wilfredo Gomez's defense of the World Boxing Council's super-bantamweight title is the warmup bout. Jimmy Young meets the undefeated Michael Dokes in a 10-round heavyweight contest that could be a main event in most arenas but is the bottom of the card here.

What most people will be watching tomorrow night is a heavyweight title fight between Larry Holmes, the only world champion at the moment, and Earnie Shavers.

Also part of the show is Duran's 10-round bout against Zeferino (Speedy) Gonzalez, Leonard's 12-round fight with Andy Price and Gomez's fight with Carlos Mendoza.

But it is the heavyweight title bout, between two men with similar backgrounds who genuinely like and respect each other, that is unquestionably the main event: the undefeated Holmes, a superior boxer coming off his worst fight, and Shavers, the No. 1 contender who has scored 56 of his 58 victories by knockout, including a confidence-building, one-round destruction of the now-retired Ken Norton last March.

"I would like to move like Larry Holmes and hit like Earnie Shavers," said Leonard, the undefeated welterweight contender. Holmes is a 4-1 favorite to duplicate his remarkably easy 12-round decision over Shavers 18 months ago.

The 29-year-old champion, who had eye, ear and throat problems after his sloppy performance in knocking out Mike Weaver three months ago, said that this was "the first time I've ever gone into a fight feeling 100 percent, physically and mentally."

The 35-year-old challenger has been training to "different tapes for different moods," from his tape recorder. A favorite song has been "Why Not Rock?" which has this pertinent advice: "Work that body, work that body."

"I used to be a headhunter," Shavers said. "I depended on my right. The first time I fought Holmes, the one thing in my head was killing this guy with my right hand. Not this time. We're going to work on his body and his chin. I'm going to hit him in the left arm, work on his muscles. The only thing he's got is his left."

Before his first fight with Holmes, Shavers had managerial problems and trained only 4½ weeks. Now he is in marvelous condition, and his manager, Frank Luca, predicted a knockout within two rounds. "Four or five rounds," Shavers said. "I'll give him the benefit of the doubt. Larry takes a pretty good shot."

Ever since Shavers established himself as the No. 1 contender again, Holmes has been talking about how easily he beat him before and how "you can't teach an old horse new tricks." "I never said Earnie was going to be easy," Holmes said. "I said Earnie can't change. No fight is easy."

No Mistakes

Holmes knows that he cannot afford any mistakes against a puncher of Shaver's caliber. The champion weighed 215 pounds and was clearly out of condition for his fight with Weaver. He said he was about 205 now and would probably come in at 208 to 210.

Lighting Is a Problem for Skaters

Lake Placid Rink Needs a Shakedown

By Neil Amdur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Sept. 27 (NYT) — From the outside, it could [pa]ss as an architectural remnant [fro]m the movie "Star Wars," with [th]e jagged black-and-white steel [an]d darkly tinted glass panels.

But once one is inside the new [$1]6-million Olympic Ice Center, [th]ere is no doubt that it will be the [sit]e for figure skating and hockey at [th]e 1980 Winter Olympics. A blue [cei]ling blends with red seats and [wh]ite ice. The look is clean and [fun]ctional. Banners and buttons [pro]claim: "Welcome World, We're [Re]ady!"

Not quite. As 60 skaters from 16 [cou]ntries competed last week in the [th]ree-day Norton Skate Flaming [Le]aves Festival, the need for a pre-[Ol]ympic shakedown before next [Fe]bruary's big show quickly became evident.

During the compulsory-figures [por]tion, which was held in a smaller [rin]k adjacent to the main 8,500-seat [are]na, the temperature was a damp [..]Fahrenheit in contrast to sunny [..]-degree weather outside. Carlo [Fa]ssi, the noted coach, stalked [ab]out with a green plaid blanket [dr]aped over a dark blue topcoat. [Th]e ice was so hard in places that judges fretted over losing the run of the blade.

The most serious problem, however, was the inability of the judges to follow the edge of the blades on the turns because of insufficient direct lighting. Since the compulsory figures account for 30 percent of a skater's total score and often set the tone for a competition, such uncertainty could become critical for the gold-medal hopes of Linda Fratianne and Charles Tickner, the two top-ranking Americans.

"There's wonderful lighting here, but unfortunately it's not for figure skating," Fred Lefevre, the assistant chairman of the technical committee for the festival, said at the conclusion of the compulsories. "You need a light that has a reflection on the ice so that you can see tracings on the reflections. It's very critical on the school figures because the figures are based on tracing."

No such problem exists in the main arena, where bright television lights carry a reflection on to the ice. But in the smaller rink, where portable bleachers will accommodate those spectators interested in watching the figures, fluorescent tubes are covered by shields that radiate the light upward instead of down toward the ice. Even painting the ice purple has not eased the judges' problems.

There are 70 school figures, all based on the figure eight; only three are selected for a competition. Figures are skated by using the inside and outside edges of the blade and are more mechanical than the flamboyant spins and jumps that most spectators associate with the free-skating portion. Judges will sometimes crawl on hands and knees to examine the accuracy of tracings, the crispness of turns and the size and shape of circles.

"It can make a big difference," said Susanna Driano of Italy, one of the prominent internationalists here for the festival.

Lefevre, who will work on the technical committee during the Olympics, said that a request would be made to improve the lighting.

"It should not be that great an expense," he added, although some officials believe the entire lighting scheme in the rink should be torn out and rebuilt. Obviously, construction planners had not considered the possibility of such complications arising in an event that is as traditionally obscure as the school figures.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 000 110 020—4 7 0
Boston 420 000 00x—6 9 0
B.Moore, Jefferson (1), Garvin (4), Buskey (8) and Cerone; Rainey, Drago (8) and Allenson. W—Rainey, 8-5. L—B.Moore, 5-7. HR—Toronto, Howell (15).

Detroit 000 101 000—2 12 1
Baltimore 035 221 00x—13 11 1
Chris. Young (3), Tobik (3), P.Underwood (6) and Parrish, Putman (6); McGregor, Stoddard (7), Ford (8) and Dempsey. W—McGregor, 13-6. L—Chris, 3-3. HRs—Detroit, Stegman (3). Baltimore, Murray (25), Ayala (6), DeCinces (16).

Cleveland 010 000 020—3 7 0
New York 003 120 00x—6 10 3
Paxton, Wihtol (5), Anderson (7), Cruz (8) and Alexander; Guidry and Gulden. W—Guidry, 18-8. L—Paxton, 8-8. HRs—Cleveland, Pruitt (2). New York, Gamble (18).

Oakland 010 000 001—2 5 0
Texas 000 000 50x—5 6 1
Langford and Heath; Comer and Sundberg. W—Comer, 17-11. L—Langford, 12-16. HRs—Oakland, Gross (14), Newman (22). Texas, Rivers (9).

Seattle 100 000 700—8 5 1
Milwaukee 000 000 010—1 11 1
Parrott and L.Cox; Haas, McClure (7), Goissa (9) and C.Moore, Fosse (7). W—Parrott, 14-11. L—Haas, 11-11. HR—Seattle, Bochte (16).

Chicago 003 000 020 1—6 9 1
Minnesota 002 210 000 0—5 13 3
(10 innings)
Baumgarten, Farmer (9) and Colbern, Foley (8); Koosman, Marshall (8) and Wynegar. W—Farmer, 5-7. L—Marshall, 10-15. HRs—Chicago, Torres (8). Minnesota, Castino (5), R.Jackson (14).

Kansas City 002 000 011—4 8 0
California 000 000 000—0 5 3
Leonard and Porter; LaRoche, Ferris (4), Botting (9) and Downing, Donohue (1). W—Leonard, 14-11. L—LaRoche, 7-11. HR—Kansas City, White (10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 200 141 000—8 13 0
Chicago 000 001 020—3 11 2
Hausman, Allen (9) and Stearns; Moore, Riley (5), Geisel (6), Caplila (8) and Blackwell, Kimm (9). W—Hausman, 2-6. L—Moore, 1-4. HR—New York, Hebner (10).

St. Louis 000 100 004—5 8 2
Philadelphia 007 021 01x—11 12 0
Martinez, O'Brien (3), Sykes (7) and Swisher; Carlton, Saucier (8) and McCarver. W—Carlton, 17-11. L—Martinez, 15-8. HR—St. Louis, Tyson (5). Philadelphia, McCarver (1), Mackanin (1).

Montreal 000 000 100—1 7 0
Pittsburgh 100 204 30x—10 14 1
Rogers, Bahnsen (5), Atkinson (6), Fryman (6), James (7), Gullickson (8) and Dyer; Kison and Ott. W—Kison, 12-7. L—Rogers, 13-11. HRs—Montreal, Speier (7). Pittsburgh, Garner (11).

Houston 000 010 012—4 8 2
Atlanta 022 032 00x—9 12 2
J.Niekro, Williams (3), Dixon (5), Niemann (5), Ladd (6), Roberge (7), Mendoza (8) and Pujols; P.Niekro and Benedict. W—P.Niekro, 20-20. L—J.Niekro, 20-11. HRs—Houston, Bergman (1). Atlanta, Matthews (27).

San Diego 010 100 010—3 6 2
Cincinnati 100 000 12x—4 11 3
R.Jones and Fahey; Seaver, Hume (9) and Bench. W—Seaver, 16-6. L—R.Jones, 11-12. HRs—San Diego, Winfield (33), Richards (4).

Los Angeles 020 220 002—8 16 2
San Francisco 030 000 010—4 8 1
Welch, Patterson (4), LaGrow (8) and Yeager; Griffin, Holland (5), Lavelle (7) and Littlejohn. W—Patterson, 4-1. L—Griffin, 4-6. HR—San Francisco, LeMaster (3).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Baltimore	101	55	.647	—
Milwaukee	92	65	.586	9½
Boston	88	68	.564	13
New York	85	71	.545	16
Detroit	84	74	.532	18
Cleveland	79	78	.503	22½
Toronto	53	105	.335	49

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-California	87	72	.547	—
Kansas City	83	76	.522	4
Minnesota	81	77	.513	5½
Texas	80	78	.506	6½
Chicago	70	86	.449	15½
Seattle	66	92	.418	20½
Oakland	53	105	.335	33½

x-clinched division title

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	96	62	.608	—
Montreal	94	63	.599	1½
St. Louis	84	72	.538	11
Philadelphia	82	76	.519	14
Chicago	79	80	.497	17½
New York	59	99	.373	37

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	89	69	.563	—
Houston	87	72	.547	2½
Los Angeles	78	80	.494	11
San Francisco	69	89	.437	20
San Diego	66	92	.418	23
Atlanta	64	93	.408	24½

Pennant Races

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	96	62	.608	—
Montreal	94	63	.599	1½

PITTSBURGH (4)—HOME (4): St.Louis (1), Sept. 27; Chicago (3), Sept. 28, 29, 30.

MONTREAL (5)—HOME (3): Philadelphia (3), Sept. 28, 29, 30. AWAY (2): Atlanta (2), Sept. 27 (2).

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	89	69	.563	—
Houston	87	72	.547	2½

CINCINNATI (4)—HOME (4): San Diego (1), Sept. 27; Atlanta (3), Sept. 28, 29, 30.

HOUSTON (3)—AWAY (3): Los Angeles (3), Sept. 28, 29, 30.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

It's Only Money

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Here is the monthly electricity bill. It is for $94.61. Should I feel amused or antiquated? At this rate, electricity for the coming year will cost me $1,195.32. The take-home pay for a full year from my first 40-hour-week job came to $1,279.20. Today this would be enough to pay my electricity bill in full and leave me $83.88 at the end of the year. I would probably spend the $83.88 before the year ended, a week at a time. This way I would have $1.61 a week for food and rent.

Baker

Well, the year I took home $1,279.20 was 1947, and money was different then. If somebody had told me I would someday be paying that whole year's salary, less $83.88, for electricity, I would have said, "Quit spoofing me, I'm a busy man."

There was an older reporter working for my paper at that time who had served with the Marines in China after World War II. He used to tell of people packing suitcases with Chinese currency before going to a restaurant to buy dinner. I believed very little of this then. Now, however, I never carry cash when headed for a restaurant. The necessary bulk inside my suit would make me appear to be wearing a three-month supply of underwear.

Instead, I carry a slim credit card, the sight of which reduces the most arrogant headwaiter to a cringing toady. With this powerful plastic I dine on spaghetti and veal washed down with Sicilian wine, feed a guest similarly and stride out aware that I have just spent almost three weeks' salary, 1947-style, to pleasure the innards.

So long as you keep the 1947 base pay in mind, inflation is a delight. Three weeks' salary on dinner for two! Diamond Jim Brady never feasted more wantonly.

My sense of money derives partly from the even more ancient era of the Great Depression, when I had an uncle who made $5,000 a year. He was regarded in the family as a rich man. He wore a suit and necktie to work, had his own desk in a bank, commanded a secretary, owned a summer house and a boat, rented a floor in a town house, drove a Buick with a rumble seat and ate in restaurants that had potted palms and musicians in tuxedos who played waltzes during dinner.

Five thousand dollars a year. The sum was beyond fantasy. Even today that uncle could pay my electricity bill and have $3,804.68 left over. That would be enough to buy half of a very small Buick, without a rumble seat.

Growing up with a $5,000-a-year mentality has its advantages. That uncle, whom I still think of as a Mellon, a Rockefeller, a Gulbenkian, would collapse in awe of my annual grocery bill today. "Think you're rich, uncle? Hah! Look at me here in the checkout line paying $5 for a half-pound of steak and a half-pound of steak fat."

* * *

My purpose here is not to strike the old-geezer pose, but to encourage the young. If inflation is eternal, as all the evidence indicates, present-day wages and prices will seem, 32 years hence, the bench mark of a sound currency, as my uncle's $5,000 salary and my own $1,279.20 now seem to me.

Assume, for example, that the cost of electricity over the next 32 years rises as it has over the past 32 years, so that a person who started in the late 1940s now pays a bill almost exactly equivalent to his starting wage.

This means a person starting now at $300 a week — with a gross pay of $15,600 per year — will by the year 2011 be paying about $15,000 a year for electricity. The residue of $600 will then purchase a modest restaurant dinner for two, perhaps. After eating it, the diner of the year 2011 will feel like a Croesus by reflecting that if anybody had told him back in 1979 that he would someday be paying $600 for dinner, he would have said, "Quit spoofing me, I'm a busy man."

By that time, of course, this diner will have a child whose college tuition is $150,000 a year and who is insistent about receiving a $110,000 gift to make a down payment on a new car.

This child can be made to pay in boredom as he is forced to listen to tales of the good old days when electricity was only $99.61 a month. But every cloud has a plastic lining.

I wonder if the electric people will cut off the juice if they don't get the $99.61 this month. The oil people are starting to get suspiciously testy. Oh, they wouldn't. It's only money.

In Search of the Rural Palladio

Architect's Private Villas Adorn the Veneto Countryside

By Frederick M. Winship

VENICE (UPI) — Visitors to Venice are beginning to look beyond the historic islands of the lagoon for some of the greatest glories of Venetian architecture — the mainland villas built by the 16th-century architect Andrea Palladio for city-weary Venetian nobility.

Americans find them particularly fascinating because much American architecture, including the White House and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, is a knockoff of Palladio. Unlike the palaces that line Venice's canals cheek by jowl, these villas adorn verdant country settings on the flat Veneto plain and along the Brenta canal. They were used for vacationing, hunting and elaborate garden fetes.

Privately Owned

Although most of them are still privately owned, representative ones in the triangular area between Venice, Treviso and Vicenza have been opened to the public at varying but modest admission fees. Most of these villas were known formerly only to architectural specialists and art students.

On Sundays, a tour boat plies between Villa Malcontenta and Padua on the Brenta canal, which was the glamorous water approach to many villas before they fell into disrepair with the decline of Venice's fortunes in the 19th century.

Studied in Rome

Palladio, a Vicenza stonemason, was taken by a rich patron to Rome where he learned the elements of classic architecture. He returned to Vicenza and some of his most monumental public buildings can be seen there, including the city hall, civic museum and the Teatro Olimpico. His finest works in Venice are three churches — San Giorgio Maggiore, San Francesco della Vigna, and Il Redentore.

But it was his classic concepts of harmonious proportion, balance, symmetry and repose as applied to his smaller, but still palatial villas that was to have its greatest influence on the history of architecture. Some 200 years after Palladio's death, the architects of 18th-century England, Ireland and America revived these concepts in what we know as Georgian architecture.

Villa Foscari, built in 1574 on the Brenta close to Venice, is a good place to start a tour. Better known as Villa Malcontenta, it illustrates Palladio's architectural principles at their simplest.

Malcontenta is a cube with rooms cut out of the four corners, leaving a cruciform central room. It has a neoclassical portico that presages those of many an antebellum Southern mansion. The interior is light and airy and enhanced by luminous murals, and there is an interesting kitchen restored to its original appearance.

Perfect Balance

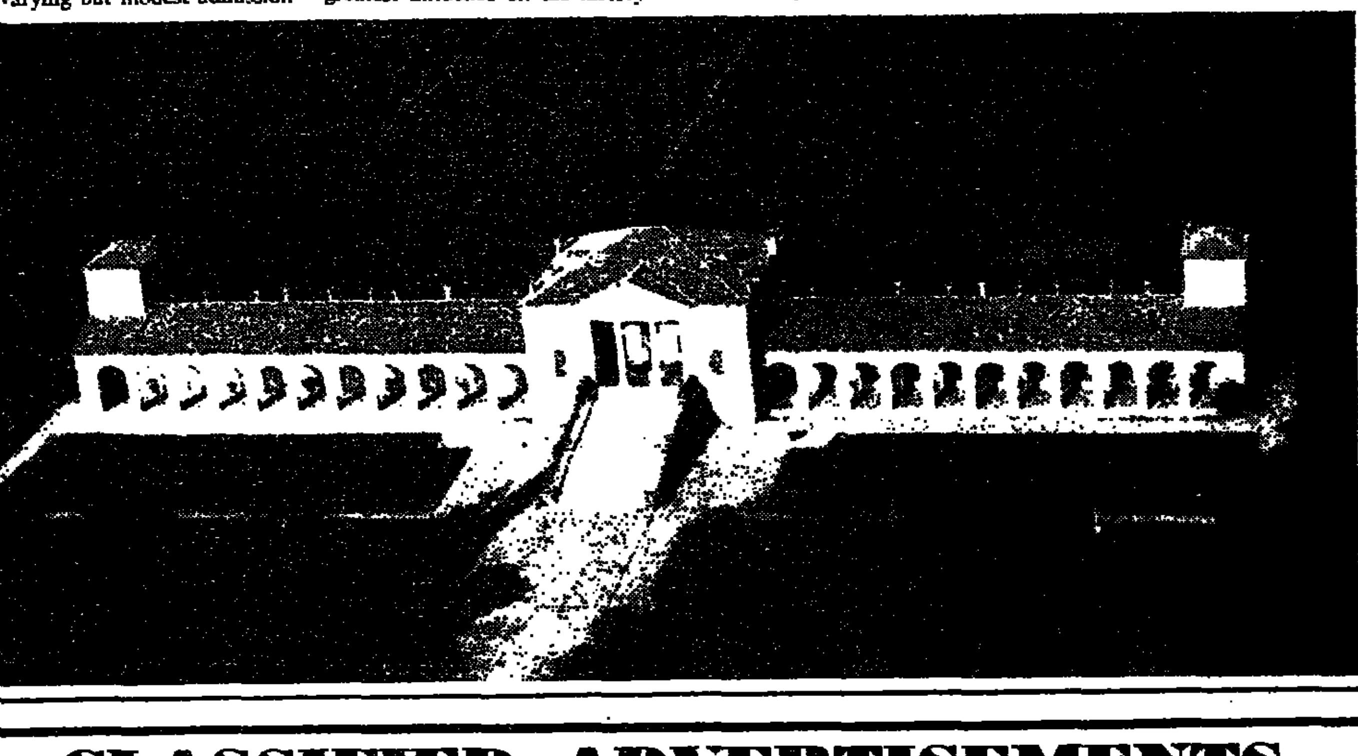
In more elaborate villas, Palladio extended the facade with flanking and perfectly balanced arcaded wings housing rooms for servants and farm help, granaries, tool storage, stables, and towers for pigeons.

Some experts consider Villa Emo at Fanzolo (below), still occupied by Emo descendants, the purest of Palladio's winged houses, a wonder in gleaming white stucco, full of grace despite its size. Instead of steps, its portico is aproached by a ramp, which adds to the feeling of weightlessness that is a part of Palladio's genius. Veronese's finest domestic murals are at Emo.

Other Examples

Other villas by Palladio that can be visited are Godi, his earliest work, Cornaro, Pojana, Badoer, and the famed Capra (La Rotonda) with its central dome, four identical porticos and classical sculptural adornments.

A tour should include a stop at the Versailles-like Villa Pisani (now known as Villa Nazionale), although it is not by Palladio. Built in the 18th century at Stra and owned by Napoleon and the Italian royal family in the 19th century, the Italian government is currently restoring it with a reopening date scheduled for sometime next year.



PEOPLE: *It's President Kennedy, Spelled C-A-R-T-E-R*

The latest Democrat to make an embarrassing slip of the tongue is Vice President Mondale, who went to Cincinnati the other night and on his arrival did what others have done in recent days: He referred to his boss as "President Kennedy." At a breakfast fund-raiser the next morning, Mondale got a laugh at his own expense. Referring to President Carter he said: "As a matter of fact, I got a call from him this morning. He said, 'It's spelled C-A-R-T-E-R.' And I said, 'I think I've got it.' He said, 'Thank you, Senator.' "

* * *

Lee Strasberg, the actor and teacher, was in Los Angeles when he got word that someone had stolen his automobile from its parking garage on the Manhattan's Upper West Side. Quick police work did the trick. By the next morning the car had been found, and a delighted Strasberg told his wife, Anna, that they should donate half-a-dozen bulletproof vests to the police. The car itself was in fine shape, except for a detail that made some of Strasberg's friends wonder if the theft had been the work of a frustrated actor. Missing were the license plates, given to the teacher by some of his students. The plates read METHOD 1.

* * *

A long time has gone by since Fay Wray did any acting. "I could look up how long it has been, but I'm not going to look it up," she says. More important to her is the fact that she is back in front of the cameras with a role in a television movie, "Gideon's Trumpet," based on the Anthony Lewis book about the Supreme Court decision guaranteeing criminal defendants the right to legal counsel. Of course, no matter what she does, Miss Wray, who started in movies 56 years ago, always will be remembered for one role: the heroine in the 1933 film "King Kong," in which she got to say over and over that immortal line, "Aaaaaahhhh!" Even now, she's quite fond of the gorilla and the technical skills that went into creating him. "I must say that whenever I see the fight between Kong and the other beast, whatever his name was, I am always excited," she said. "Kong was believable, and he had a winning personality. Amazingly, for an 18-inch figure."

* * *

George Washington never slept there — but Leonid Brezhnev did. So did the former Shah of Iran and erstwhile Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, and that's probably why the ivory-colored, leather-upholstered bed they used brought so much at auction earlier this week. The bed — once part of the VIP suite at the St. Petersburg Hotel in Bonn — went to another hotel owner for $10,200. The West German government, which just bought the St. Petersburg, had asked only $1,400.

* * *

Strangers have donated money and offered expert help to keep city officials from kicking 6-year-old Nina Muchnick of North Miami, Fla., out of her tree house. "I feel terrific about it inside because they're going to help me keep my tree house," says Nina, who spends much of her play time in the driftwood hideaway with her brother David, 4. Nina and David cried when their parents told them the tree house, seven feet up in a huge avocado tree, might have to come down. Someone had complained to officials that the structure Craig and Lorraine Muchnick built for their children was too close to the property line. Paul Jurisch, city code enforcement officer, verified that the tree house, just inches from the property line, violated city setback laws. He told the Muchnicks to apply for a variance or tear it down. But dozens of people throughout the Miami area responded to stories with offers of encouragement and help. Some callers said they'd help prepare the architectural drawings.

* * *

Jean Marc Boivin of France, on a team climbing the world's second highest mountain, broke a world record by hang-gliding from 7,600 meters down to the base camp at 2,600 meters, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported. The agency said Boivin was in the air for 13 minutes in his flight Sept. 6 on the 8,611-meter mountain K-2. The previous record was held by an Austrian climber who glided down from a height of 7,000 meters, the agency said.

* * *

Brigitte Bardot just turned 45, and she told a radio interviewer that she was writing her memoirs, that society life had always been a "big drag" for her — and that she never much liked making movies.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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